

Fear in NUM of new pit strike storm

Staggering mandate for action, says Scargill

By Roland Rudd

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, was last night claiming his greatest victory when he announced that 77.5 per cent of the National Union of Mineworkers had voted for taking industrial action against British Coal's new disciplinary code.

But other miners' leaders were concerned that Mr Scargill will use the vote to start another bout of damaging strike action, as well as an overtime ban.

Mr Scargill said in Sheffield he was "staggered" by the result which was a "clear mandate to take action" and urged British Coal immediately to withdraw the code to prevent "anarchy".

But Mr Des Duffield, president of South Wales miners, said it would be unwise to talk of strike action while British Coal was willing to enter into negotiations.

The management has referred the disputed code to Acat, the conciliation service, after promising to alter any aspects which the service finds "unfair or unreasonable".

South Wales miners fear that Mr Scargill will interpret the vote - for the first time

Row over gas board nominee

British Gas shareholders jammed the head office switchboard yesterday after receiving a letter from Sir Denis Rooke, the chairman, opposing a bid to put a representative of a group of industrial customers on the board of directors.

The letter, sent at a cost in postage of £700,000, said Sir Ian MacGregor, former chairman of British Steel and British Coal, had been nominated by a shareholder.

Sir Denis said in his letter that it was against the interests of most shareholders and customers for a director to be appointed "to look after the interests of one section of customers."

Details, text of letter, page 17

THE TIMES Degree course vacancies

Today's Degree Course Vacancies Service covers the creative arts, education, agriculture, mass communications and some humanities courses. Page 20

How Sir Alf was sacked

The sacking of Sir Alf Ramsey, manager of England's World Cup winning side, opinion within football. Ted Croker, secretary of the Football Association, describes how the decision was made in the first of four extracts from his autobiography appearing in *The Times*. Page 30

Shares ahead

Share prices made a solid start to the week with the FT-SE 100 share index closing 19.3 points higher at 2,225.1. The pound also gained despite a fall in the crude oil price below \$18 a barrel. Page 17

Portfolio Gold

There is £8,000 to be won today in the Times Portfolio Gold competition - double the usual amount as there was no winner yesterday. ● Portfolio list, page 21.

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A princely role for Edward



Prince Edward has fallen in love with a shepherdess - but only in his latest stage role as Prince Florizel in Shakespeare's *A Winter's Tale*, to be performed at Haddo House near Aberdeen from Wednesday. The shepherdess is played by Hannah Welfare, aged 17, a granddaughter of Lady Aberdeen. She said yesterday: "To me it's no different from acting with anyone else. I think he is very good." The play is expected to be a sell-out.

Sex case children to testify at trial

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A High Court judge yesterday paved the way for four children to give evidence against their parents who are accused of persistently sexually abusing them.

Mr Justice Waterhouse, sitting in the family division, said that if the prosecution case against the parents was correct, the two boys and two girls, aged 11, 10, seven and six, had been "subjected to depraved conduct of an appalling kind for a long period of time."

In declaring that the children could give evidence at their parents' forthcoming Crown Court trial, the judge also laid down guidelines on the need for court proceedings for children who are wards of court to be involved in criminal investigations.

The ruling may have a bearing on any prosecutions brought against parents as a result of the Cleveland child abuse cases as the consent of a

Police halt search for Moors boy

Police have called off their search of Saddleworth Moor for the body of murder victim Keith Bennett.

The decision to end the search, was made after Det Chief Supt Peter Topping, head of Greater Manchester CID, visited Ian Brady five days ago, hoping he might pinpoint the boy's grave.

News of the search abandonment was broken to Keith's mother, Mrs Winifred Johnson, by Mr Topping, who called at her council house in Fallowfield, Manchester, yesterday.

Mrs Johnson, aged 53, was devastated by the news.

Weeping openly, she said: "It is so unfair. It was because of my letter to Miss Hindley that the search began in earnest. And now to be the only mother of a Moors murder victim not to have her child returned for proper burial leaves me bereft."

Scientists hunt for air computer fault

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

A team of computer scientists will today begin an urgent search for the fault which has led to nine breakdowns in the main North Atlantic air traffic control computer in the past five months.

The computer, a PDP 11 made by the American based Digital Equipment Corporation "crashed" again yesterday for the second time within 24 hours, forcing controllers at Prestwick in Scotland to revert to hand written procedures for monitoring flights between Britain and America.

Now the Civil Aviation Authority, which spent more than £6.8 million last March in installing the equipment, has ordered an independent computer systems group to trace the fault and to put it right.

The trouble is believed to centre on the software programmes.

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Naval encounter tests taut nerves in the Gulf

From Robert Fisk, Dubai

A Clyde-built Iranian naval landing ship bearing no name, number or flag steamed up to America's latest tanker convoy through the Gulf yesterday, passed by the US helicopter-carrier *Guadalcanal* just short of the Strait of Hormuz and sailed away only when US helicopter-gunships were launched to warn her off.

It was a singularly self-confident gesture by Iran's little navy, but one that was accompanied by no more than a mild Iranian complaint that its vessel was in international waters and had the right to be there.

If nothing else, it proved how narrow are the nautical rules that separate the Americans from the Iranians in the Gulf

Secret burial of Hess thwarts the neo-Nazis

From John England, Wunsiedel, Bavaria

Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy who committed suicide in Spandau jail, has been buried secretly by his family, thwarting expected demonstrations by neo-Nazis.

Herr Karl Walter, the Mayor of Wunsiedel, a small Bavarian town near the Czechoslovak border where Hess was expected to have been buried tomorrow, said yesterday: "It has already been done."

He read a brief statement which said that Herr Wieland Hess, the nephew of Rudolf Hess, had telephoned the authorities in Wunsiedel at 3.10pm local time to say that the burial had taken place at a secret location.

Herr Hess's message said: "It was the last will of Rudolf Hess that he should be buried in a dignified manner in the circle of his family at the cemetery in Wunsiedel. In view of developments there, upon which the family has no influence, we feel ourselves obliged to fulfill this wish of Rudolf Hess in the way that he wanted. He was buried quietly."

Herr Walter, who had called a press conference for 4pm local time at which he was expected to confirm that the burial would take place here tomorrow, was bombarded with questions after his shock announcement. But he insisted: "I have no information on where or when Rudolf Hess was buried. All I know is what is in the message I have read to you."

He said, however, that he did not believe that Hess had been cremated, and admitted that he was "not too unhappy" that the burial was not to be in the Wunsiedel cemetery where neo-Nazi demonstrators were expected to make trouble. More than 50 neo-Nazis were arrested at the cemetery on Saturday and police put a strong guard around it as well as setting up checkpoints on all roads into the town.

Herr Walter's announcement followed a statement by

Hong Kong court rejects ban on Spycatcher extracts

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

The Government was faced with further legal embarrassment over the *Spycatcher* book yesterday after a High Court judge in Hong Kong rejected an application by Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney General, to stop publication of extracts in the English-language *Sunday Morning Post*.

The Prime Minister, in consultation with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, is expected to decide today whether to appeal against the judgement, after taking legal advice from Sir John Bailey, the Treasury Solicitor.

Judge Barnett in Hong Kong, who lifted an interim injunction against the newspaper on the ground of freedom of speech, gave the Government until tomorrow to appeal.

In deciding whether to continue the legal action in the British colony, the Government is mindful of the fact that within the next seven days or so, the New South Wales Appeal Court is due to announce its judgement on the publication of *Spycatcher* by the former MI6 officer, Mr Peter Wright, in Australia.

Government legal sources have indicated that if the decision confirms the ruling in favour of Mr Wright and his publishers, Heinemann of Australia, made in the lower court in March, the matter will be pursued to the New South Wales Supreme Court.

In yesterday's Hong Kong ruling, the High Court judge said: "Freedom of speech far outweighs any interest the Attorney General has in restraint."

He said that the Hong Kong public was particularly sensitive to "any fettering of the free flow of information." The blanket ban on the book imposed last month by the Law Lords in Britain could not be applied in Hong Kong.

He added that it was "pertinent" that Britain was ultimately responsible for Hong Kong and that Mrs Thatcher's Government was "being relied upon to make the best possible arrangement for Hong Kong after 1997, when the colony is taken over by Peking."

Mr Anthony Lester, QC, for the *Sunday Post*, told the court earlier that an injunction would set a menacing precedent for restrictions on freedom of expression by the future government and future courts.

Mr John Dux, editor-in-chief of the newspaper, which had published the first extracts of *Spycatcher* on July 25, commented after the decision: "It is a far greater victory than for the newspaper."

"It is a victory of freedom of the press and the public's right to know information that has

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NEWS SUMMARY

Tories in drive on rates reform

The Conservative Party yesterday stepped up its efforts to win the support of its own members for a community charge to replace rates.

Thousands of copies of a booklet from Conservative Central Office, setting out the case for reform, are being distributed to Tory activists, councillors and MPs in preparation for a big propaganda offensive by ministers at the party conference in October.

In the booklet, Mr Michael Howard, the Minister for Local Government, underlines the Government's determination to press ahead with the shake-up by condemning the "underlying unfairness" of the present rating system.

A number of leading Tory MPs, including Mr Michael Heseltine, Sir George Young and Mr Edward Heath, have voiced the widespread unease at the reform.

Nevertheless, the government Whips can draw comfort from the fact that many of the new intake of Conservative MPs support scrapping the rates.

Lionesses rescued

A wildlife collector has come to the rescue of three lionesses due to be destroyed after they mauled a lion at the Longleat Safari Park in Wiltshire.

The lionesses were sent to the park after magistrates at Maidenstone, Kent, ruled that their previous owner, Mr Peter Hill, of nearby Stockbury, was not licensed to keep them.

At the park, the lionesses mauled a lion so badly that it had to be put down. They were due to be destroyed yesterday, but now an unnamed, licensed collector has offered to have them.

Children quizzed

Detectives seeking the murderer of a retired headmaster have interviewed children who ran his errands. Police believe that burglary was behind the strangling of Mr Harold Downes, of Cranleigh, Surrey, found dead on his bed last Wednesday.

"We have been told by two youngsters that some of the teenagers were encouraged to go into his maisonette and search for money," police said.

"There were rumours of £200 in a jar." They are asking parents to name the child visitors.

£50,000 aircraft plan

Mr Mike Robertson, a Cornish entrepreneur, is completing a joint venture with Hungary for the production of "a people's aeroplane" costing about £50,000. Eight Hungarian officials spent yesterday with Mr Robertson and Mr Anthony Stephens, British Aerospace's general sales manager for Eastern Europe.

Hungary wants 40 of the single-engine trainer aircraft, the SAH1, for crop-spraying but production could reach 700. The airframes and wings would be built in Hungary for assembly in a converted entertainment stadium on Bodmin Moor.

Mr Robertson has already put well over pounds £1 million into the deal on a pound-for-pound bargain with Hungary.

No 10 is tempting

Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's campaign co-ordinator in the general election, said yesterday that he would like to be Prime Minister.

Asked if his political ambitions stretched to 10 Downing Street, he said: "Yes. But only in the sense that if the chance ever presented itself I would take it."

"I am not one of those one-goal oriented people. There are other senior jobs in the Cabinet which I'd equally like to do," Mr Gould, aged 48, also said he was handicapped by his young looks.

Factory jobs deal

About 450 jobs are to be created by Marconi, the electronics firm, in Lincoln, it was disclosed yesterday.

The company has negotiated a rate-free agreement with Lincoln City Council for a factory expansion programme.

The arrangement provides for money the firm would normally pay in rates to be used for the training of new workers for the next six years.

The arrangement is part of the Labour-controlled authority's plan to bring jobs to the city.

DAF plans boost for Leyland

By Daniel Ward
Motor Industry Correspondent

The former state-owned Leyland Trucks company, merged with the Dutch DAF motor manufacturer last April, is making a small profit and the Anglo-Dutch company plans to concentrate production growth in Britain.

Last year Leyland Trucks was losing £1.5 million a week and, together with Leyland Bus, required £6.8 million of state funding.

Mr Aart Van der Padt, DAF president, confirmed yesterday that the assembly plant at Leyland, Lancashire, which had several thousand redundancies in the past two years, will be the main beneficiary of the growth.

The Leyland plant was designed to build a maximum of 14,000 lorries a year, although in 1987 it made a quarter of that number. Since the April merger productivity at Leyland has improved by almost 30 per cent and nearly matches the Dutch standards.

This year Leyland DAF output from the Lancashire plant will rise from 2,000 to 2,000 lorries, and the DAF group will be Europe's fourth largest lorry maker.

The DAF president also revealed that the production target for the new Freight Rover van, due for launch in 1990, is 40,000 a year, more than double the current output. But that is likely to lead to an expansion of the 1,800 workforce at Birmingham which builds the light van.

It will take two years to completely integrate the former Leyland and DAF organizations.

Landslides disrupt rail service

Landslides and power failures in the wake of torrential storms are likely to affect rail services to north-east London and East Anglia for the next three days, British Rail says.

Sudden floods caused five landslides between Ipswich and Manningtree and another blockage south of Ipswich was unlikely to be cleared by today.

Rail lines between Stoke-on-Trent and Derby were closed and many houses in Stone town centre had to be evacuated when flood water reached five feet.

Mr Arthur Spilsbury, aged 93, was recovering yesterday from a swim through floodwater when he was trapped in his car at Oulton, near Stone, Staffordshire.

By Roland Rudd

For the first time in Mr Arthur Scargill's six-year presidency, the National Union of Mineworkers has voted overwhelmingly to back their leader's call for industrial action.

Before the ink was dry on the ballot papers yesterday, Mr Scargill had already claimed a new mandate for "various forms" of strike action and was parading the result as a vote of confidence in his leadership.

His Yorkshire power base, in the militant heartland of Doncaster, had already voted once with their feet when they brought the area out on a complete stoppage. Over the weekend they voted for more of the same: some for another all-

out strike, others for a more sophisticated rolling strike bringing out a quarter of the county's miners each week.

Mr Scargill's critics on the national executive — they now form a majority — appear to have rallied around their leader's war cry. Mr John Walsh, the North Yorkshire area agent who has always favoured "negotiation and not confrontation", has been as outspoken as anyone in his condemnation of British Coal's dismissal of a union branch secretary.

But the semblance of unity is misleading. The issue at stake on the ballot was not Mr Scargill's leadership, but British Coal's controversial disciplinary code. The 77 per cent vote for industrial action is

One problem after another at air traffic centre

By Kerry Gill
and Harvey Elliot

Prestwick's computer system, planned to be the world's most sophisticated air traffic control aid, cost £7 million and, it was disclosed yesterday, was installed by 10.00 pm on the last day of March to avoid any cruel April Fool's Day jokes.

Engineers were still investigating the latest computer failure at Prestwick last night but it is thought to have been a hardware fault. The main computer system "crashed" and a standby computer, designed to take over in such an emergency, went offline minutes later. Traffic displays on the visual display units

(VDUs) did not disappear.

Once the computer crashes, and it has suffered numerous teething problems since its installation, air traffic controllers revert to a manual system aided by teleprinter information.

That system, however, is very much slower, hence the necessity to ground aircraft if traffic is particularly busy.

Safety is paramount. Mr George Murphy, the general manager of the Scottish and Oceanic Air Traffic Control Centre at Prestwick, said:

"Over 24 hours, Prestwick, which employs 280 air traffic controllers, 100 and 130 telecommunications experts,

is responsible for about 650 flights across the North Atlantic. The busiest day yet was on June 25, when there were 657 aircraft movements.

The centre is responsible for about three million cubic miles of air space.

Most of the faults of the system, of which nine have been serious, were caused by software. Mr Murphy said there had been several failures of the main computer.

"Any vast new computer package, in any industry, takes time to settle down," he said. "We are still in the middle of a settling-down period."

Before March, flight data was displayed on paper flight

progress strips. Now it is shown on electronic data displays.

Once a breakdown occurs, all data on the display is frozen but the information continues to flow to air traffic controllers by teleprinter. Although an air traffic controller can operate his display unit manually, it becomes time-consuming and there is a consequent build-up of aircraft on the tarmac.

"Safety," Mr Murphy said, "is never compromised. The aircraft remain separated, but what is compromised is expedition because we have to restrict the aircraft flow to a level which we can manage".

The effects of any breakdown can differ depending on the time of day. Most west-bound flights are scheduled between 11.00 am to 6.00 pm, which is why there were such serious delays on Sunday.

Flights eastward are generally between 3.00 am and 10.00 am. Luckily, the Prestwick base was able to inform Gander of yesterday's computer crash in time for the American air traffic controllers to organize flights.

● Nearly three days after Spanish air traffic controllers stopped their strike, thousands of holidaymakers were still being delayed for hours yesterday as they waited for

airlines' schedules to return to normal.

Typical of the strike's domino effect was the delay of more than six hours experienced yesterday by 220 passengers on Monarch Airlines' flight OM842 to Salonika.

They were scheduled to leave Gatwick at 5.55 am.

Most passengers accepted the delay with resigned good nature but as airport staff worked round the clock to unravel the tangle of flight rescheduling created by the strike, they were also having to face up to a further headache — Spanish air traffic controllers have renewed their threats of another strike this weekend.

Labour urges debate on random breath testing of motorists

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Labour Party is to press for an early Commons debate on the possibility of random breath testing of motorists.

Mr Robert Hughes, Labour's chief spokesman on transport, called yesterday for the Government to make time for a debate as soon as MPs return to Westminster in October, after reports that the Government is considering its introduction as part of a crackdown against drinking and driving.

There is no official Labour policy on the question of random breath testing. However Mr Hughes said that he personally favoured its introduction.

Everything possible had to be done to dissuade people from drinking and driving and it was better than having a system whereby the police could, in practice, stop anyone they wished, but under which people felt resentful if stopped ostensibly for another purpose, he said.

Mr Robert Adley, a vice-chairman of the Conservative backbench transport committee, said that he would fully support any attempt to introduce random breath testing. "The Government really should grasp this nettle. Since 1980 there have been 36 deaths on the railways and 50,000 on the roads," he said.

"The only answer is to introduce the same safety standards on the roads. Someone has to save people from themselves over drinking and driving."

In spite of the evidence of growing cross-party support for changes in the law, the Government seemed to be backtracking yesterday from earlier indications of ministerial support for random breath testing.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Transport, with special responsibility for road safety, said in radio and television interviews that random breath testing was not needed.

He also criticized reports that the Government was to make big cuts in spending on anti-drink and drive advertising, and to divert the money to road safety research.

Mr Bottomley said: "We will continue to advertise at twice the level of last year. The idea that we are scrapping the campaign is rubbish."

Mr Hughes said that money should not be diverted from anti-drink-and-drive publicity campaigns to other road safety causes.

Campaigns against drinking and driving in other countries vary. In Japan, young drunken drivers, who are sent for trial at the Family Court, are more likely to receive lenient treatment than their elders.

But drunken drivers still cannot expect light sentencing.

Drivers are subject to random breath checks and a reading of 0.025 grams of alcohol per litre will cost six penalty points on a driving licence and automatic suspension for 30 days. The police may also seek a jail term of up to three months and a fine of up to £5,000 (£200).

Serious offenders automatically lose 15 points and on-the-spot revocation of their driving licence. Suspended drivers may apply for a new driving test after a year but if there are any other penalty points against them at the time of the offence they must wait three years before taking another examination.

They may also be subject to jail of up to two years and a fine of up to £100,000. In Australia, the legal blood-alcohol level is 0.05. Two years ago the state of New South Wales, in an attempt to deal with the rising incidence of drink-related accidents, reduced the legal limit for probationary or learner drivers to 0.02.

However, the federal government is reported to be preparing recommendations for all state governments that probationary drivers should be banned if they show any alcohol-blood reading at all.

Random breath testing is carried out by so-called "booze buses", which, although rarely sighted, take up positions beside busy roads to conduct the tests.

Penalties for drink-driving are similar to Britain, but the courts have wider discretion.

Banning is not mandatory, but fines are usually heavy.

In France, where an average of 30 people die on the roads each day, half of them in accidents directly attributable to drunken driving, heavier penalties came into force last month for those caught with 0.08 grams of alcohol in their blood.

Drunken drivers now face jail terms ranging from two months to two years and fines from £200 to £300. There are no specific penalties for young offenders but any driver with 0.2 grams of alcohol in his blood will have his driving licence withdrawn on the spot by police.

Other initiatives taken in the past year include a government ban on television advertising of alcohol and campaigns warning of the dangers of drunken driving.

While the heavier penalties have met with public approval, the 24-hour availability of alcohol, even in petrol stations, has remained untouched.

In Belgium, random testing is carried out only at Christmas and during other festivals. Otherwise the police are likely to only test someone whose driving is erratic or who has been involved in an accident.

The maximum permitted blood alcohol reading is 0.08 grams per litre of blood. If someone is over the limit, a doctor is called for a blood test and if it proves positive the person is forbidden to drive for six hours.

In West Germany, the maximum penalty for drinking and driving is a year in prison or a heavy fine. A reading of more than 0.08 grams results in automatic suspension.

In Holland, drinking and driving is strictly forbidden. A licence can be withdrawn for one to eight hours if a breath test shows a reading of more than 0.05 grams and the offence goes into the police records.

If the test shows more than 0.08 grams, the driver is arrested and the licence can only be restored by the public prosecutor's office.



Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, and his wife Glensy arriving at Heathrow Airport, London, yesterday after a holiday in Greece.

SDP constitution may block leader

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

The anti-merger faction in the Social Democratic Party is threatening a surprise constitutional move to stop Mr Robert MacLennan, the pro-merger candidate, becoming the party's leader.

The party's rules contain a clause under which a leader can be removed from office by a majority vote of the parliamentary committee.

The merger opponents are considering warning Mr MacLennan that he might face an immediate vote of no confidence in his leadership if he allows his name to go forward when nominations close at the end of this week.

The anti-mergerites are considering naming Mr John Cartwright, MP, one of Dr David Owen's closest associates, against Mr MacLennan if he refuses to back down.

The clause in question, drafted to prevent a leader outstaying his welcome, says that a leader should hold office unless "more than half the members of the parliamentary committee support a resolution calling for a new election for the office of leader".

Dr Owen's supporters have a majority among the party's five MPs. But the parliamentary committee also includes the SDP peers, whose

views are much less well known.

Mr MacLennan, who returns to Britain tomorrow after a holiday in the United States, is apparently determined to resist the pressures being applied by his opponents in the party.

While not relishing the prospect of a contest with Mr Cartwright, which would inevitably reopen the wounds of the merger battle, Mr MacLennan is said to believe that the membership's views had to be respected. For a variety of operational reasons the SDP needed a leader over the coming months of talks with the Liberals.

Mr MacLennan's supporters say the united front being put forward by Dr Owen and Mr Cartwright was more apparent than real, maintaining that the Woolwich MP's talk of himself as a "caretaker leader" was a smokescreen for a real ambition to take over the running of the party indefinitely.

But the anti-mergerites say they share Dr Owen's belief that the party has no need of a leader for the next few months, with Dr Owen ready to return once talks with the Liberals are completed and the path towards an "amicable separation" is laid.

Soldier stole arms for the Legion, court told

A former paratrooper planned to sell British Army equipment, including explosives and grenades to the French Foreign Legion, a court was told yesterday.

The chance came when his friend left the Third Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, to join the Legion while he was transferred to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

At Winchester Crown Court Vincent Bramley, aged 30, of Charlotte Close, Farnham, Hampshire, who joined the RAOC, denied theft of explosives, detonators, signal rockets, grenades, safety fuse and CS gas tablets. He also denied possessing army property.

Mr William Taylor, for the prosecution, said the two men had fought with distinction in the Falklands.

Mr Kevin Connery, after joining the Legion, asked Mr Bramley to "name your price" for explosives, used in simulated battle conditions.

Early in July, Mr Connery collected explosives from the home of Bramley's father in Aldershot, Hampshire.

A week later, said Mr Taylor, the two soldiers argued. Mr Connery returned to his family's house at Fawley, near Southampton, only to find police were waiting to question him.

The trial continues today.

Cash for city task forces is not used

By Paul Eastham

The Government's 16 experimental inner city task forces set up to regenerate deprived urban areas have earmarked only a third of their £20 million budget for projects.

A detailed analysis for *The Times* shows they have allocated £7.2 million in their first 18 months of operation. Only the first eight forces, set up in February 1986, have been going long enough to find projects on which to spend substantial amounts of cash.

The second eight, announced in April 1987, have allocated something less than £2 million but formal figures are not yet available and this money has not been included in any analysis.

This performance is considerably better than the picture painted by press reports a few weeks ago suggesting only one-tenth of the available cash had been spent by the forces, established to create jobs, attract new enterprise, improve the environment and galvanize people to help themselves.

The Government says some task forces have faced considerable problems in finding premises. Starting from scratch in some of Britain's most unattractive areas meant the initiative got off to a slow start.

Even so, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister of State at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, was sufficiently encouraged to double the number of forces in April.

Officials are extremely anxious that the figures should not be presented as a league table because some task force areas have been much more difficult to work in than others.

The Handsworth task force in Birmingham has allocated most cash, £1.78 million, and Manchester Moss Side the least with £211,165. Manchester council officials declined to comment.

The task force in Highfields, Leicester, which has spent the second least amount, £246,636, was condemned as being "doomed to failure from the beginning" by Mr Bhupen Dave, chairman of Leicester council's employment and urban affairs sub-committee.

The force got off on the wrong footing, he said, by being announced with no prior consultation with the community.

Oxfam call to halt aid 'disasters'

By Paul Valley

British taxpayers are helping to fund aid projects which turn out to be social and environmental disasters, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been told by Oxfam.

The charity has called on the Government to release more information about proposed projects. It levels its criticism against the World Bank and other multilateral institutions to which Britain is a key contributor.

Mr Frank Judd, Oxfam's director, in a letter to Mr Lawson, calls on Britain's representatives to be less secretive about their voting intentions at the multilateral development banks.

Instead they should discuss each issue with those agencies which have on-the-ground experience in the relevant area.

Oxfam's partners overseas have suffered directly from the effects of inappropriate lending policies, Oxfam says.

Among such ill-conceived projects are some of the world's largest dam schemes in India. They will provide power and irrigation but also displace hundreds of thousands of tribal people.

An independent television documentary, *The Price of Progress*, to be broadcast tonight discloses that at least 25 of World Bank projects in the past decade have involved the forced resettlement of half a million people.

Scargill bathes in a reflected ballot-box glory

By Roland Rudd

For the first time in Mr Arthur Scargill's six-year presidency, the National Union of Mineworkers has voted overwhelmingly to back their leader's call for industrial action.

Before the ink was dry on the ballot papers yesterday, Mr Scargill had already claimed a new mandate for "various forms" of strike action and was parading the result as a vote of confidence in his leadership.

His Yorkshire power base, in the militant heartland of Doncaster, had already voted once with their feet when they brought the area out on a complete stoppage. Over the weekend they voted for more of the same: some for another all-

out strike, others for a more sophisticated rolling strike bringing out a quarter of the county's miners each week.

Mr Scargill's critics on the national executive — they now form a majority — appear to have rallied around their leader's war cry. Mr John Walsh, the North Yorkshire area agent who has always favoured "negotiation and not confrontation", has been as outspoken as anyone in his condemnation of British Coal's dismissal of a union branch secretary.

But the semblance of unity is misleading. The issue at stake on the ballot was not Mr Scargill's leadership, but British Coal's controversial disciplinary code. The 77 per cent vote for industrial action is

conclusive proof of widespread hatred for the NUM calls "the vicious and draconian code", not of Mr Scargill's popularity.

British Coal must rue the day it drafted the clause that miners can be dismissed for offences outside their place of work, even if they have been acquitted in the courts.

However, management is making amends. NUM officials attending last week's meeting with Sir Robert Haslam were genuinely amazed to find the coal chief angry with his departmental heads for their degree of insensitivity in imposing a code of conduct which "appeared to infringe civil liberties". British Coal is now prepared to alter the code as

the conciliation service, Acas, sees fit.

Mr Kevin Hunt, British Coal's head of industrial relations, emphasized yesterday that although the coal board believed its code was fair and reasonable, the right way to resolve the union's criticisms was to await the outcome of discussions at Acas.

Mr Scargill has dismissed this concession as a waste of time. Instead of "pointless" talks, he wants British Coal to withdraw the code immediately. Any failure to do this, the NUM president said, could lead to "anarchy" or "real conflict".

That is not how the South Wales miners see it. Mr Des Duffield, president of the South Wales branch of the

NUM, said yesterday it would be wise not to talk about industrial action while British Coal was prepared to negotiate.

Mr Duffield, who was instrumental in raising the disciplinary code issue at the NUM conference in Rothsay, will urge Mr Scargill to use his mandate as a "responsible leader".

According to NUM officials in South Wales, the miners did not vote for strike action but for a new code of conduct.

"This has been a grassroots issue," a spokesman said. "The victory does not belong to Arthur, but to the rank and file miners."

Under the Government's 1984 trade union legislation, the union has exactly one month to proceed with its

action. Failure to do so, or a decision to mount an all-out strike, would require a new ballot.

Both the Scottish and Welsh miners are looking for a quick negotiated end to the present dispute before they have to confront their national president on the issue of flexible working.

The militant Yorkshire miners are likely to interpret the vote as a green light for strikes. Frank Clark, an executive member at South Kirkby, one of the seven pits threatened with closure in the event of strike action, remained adamant that letters sent out by the area director, Mr Albert Tuke, would not have the "fear effect" on miners that was hoped for.

Scargill

The British Association Politicians 'hindering technology'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A businessman and scientist made a withering attack yesterday on politicians for the part they have played in hindering the advance of science and technology.

Sir Kenneth Durham, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, gave a warning that Britain was being left behind in the economic revolution that was driven by technology.

In his opening address to the association's annual meeting, at Queen's University, Belfast, he also rebuked scientists for their share of responsibility in a decline of the UK towards a "second or even third class" country.

Before introducing a strategy for survival, he had harsh words for others. He criticized the attitudes of teachers from school to university education, the stifling effect of the "cult of Oxbridge" and the lack of awareness of media editors.

Sir Kenneth, a former director of research and chairman of Unilever and now chairman of Woolworths and deputy-chairman of British Aerospace, described the problem in four headings:

- The apathy of society at large
- An educational system that promotes this apathy
- Industry which has been less skilful than international competition in harnessing new technology
- Governments, of whatever colour, which do not see clearly their role in promoting science or funding research.

Sir Kenneth's belief that too few people care about science was reinforced in replies from all the party leaders to a letter from the British Association. He said: "Their views were not enlightening."

Their replies lacked a recognition that "the current economic revolution is science-led, and other countries are doing something about it."

He said economic recovery and growth over the next 10 years would be determined by the development and exploitation of new technology.

He had thought Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government was beginning to take more care, after recent studies describing the plight of British scientific research.

His optimism was "diluted" over Mrs Thatcher's refusal to fund the future plans for space research prepared by the British National Space Centre.

Sir Kenneth said he was not against cuts in public spending. He described the past cuts in universities as "stimulating, some creative thought about the efficient running of universities" but the dilemma lay in confusion over the activities covered by research and development.

He said industry should fund big "D", which is the most expensive part of the science and technology spec-

trum, and government should concentrate on those "F" projects likely to be important to the country, but unlikely to be funded by industry in the early stages of work.

In his judgement, the educational system failed to give proper weight to the crucial role of science in the school curriculum. He says science teachers need extra pay to overcome the scarcity of mathematics and physics teachers in secondary schools.

Sir Kenneth said: "Unless we deal with this as a matter of urgency, the outlook for our manufacturing future is bleak."

"Unfortunately, the teaching profession has been obsessed over the past 18 months by pay, status and negotiating conditions." They may feel underprivileged and underpaid, with some justice, he said.

But society had a right to expect the teaching profession to examine in a detached way the fundamental educational needs of this country as it went into the twenty-first century.

He regretted that headmasters and careers masters had for many years followed "the cult of Oxbridge".

He said there was nothing wrong in that, because those universities provide probably the best, certainly the most expensive, education in the world. But there had developed a culture which meant it was difficult to read classics at Oxbridge and go into the Civil Service or banking, than to read engineering at, say, Salford, and go into manufacturing industry.

Sir Kenneth asked for more careful husbanding of budgets to teach science subjects to a wider group of people.

"If this is not achieved, we could produce a community that is scientifically more illiterate than ours is today. In less than 10 years, the manufacturing industry of this country would be uncompetitive in world markets."

Sir Kenneth said engineering-based companies estimated that a graduate aged 25 would need retraining seven to eight times during the course of a 40-year career.

As the cost of retraining was high, it was a compelling reason why the chairman of a company should take a keen interest in the impact of scientific developments on profitability.

Reporting of sciences gave good coverage to medical science, Sir Kenneth said. "This is understandable, as we are all concerned with our health and that of our families."

"Nevertheless, editors ought to be sensitive to developments in areas such as solid state physics, astrophysics, colloid science, molecular biology, transmission of stimuli along nerve fibres, and so on."

'College for heads' proposal scrapped

By Our Education Reporter

Plans for a £3 million "staff college" for head teachers, backed enthusiastically by ministers, are to be scrapped because of lack of support from local education authorities.

Although the forthcoming education Bill being prepared by Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, sets out wide-ranging proposals for school self-management, it now seems that management training for heads is still a low priority for many authorities.

Dr Michael Hooker, London representative of the trust which offered to fund the training college, said yesterday that many local education chiefs "are only just beginning to face the consequences" of the new Bill and "would themselves admit to being unprepared for it".

Earlier this year Mr Baker gave his approval to proposals for a staff college capable of training up to fifty heads a time in management skills. The plan was endorsed by Mr John Jerwood, a Tokyo-based multimillionaire, who has offered £3 million for the scheme.

Dr Hooker, who is resigning as the head of Truman and Knighly, the educational advisers, at the end of next month, is soon to report to Mr Jerwood that several months of attempting to solicit support from chief education officers has had "poor" results.

Dr Hooker said yesterday: "The chief education officers have limited funds and enormous numbers of head teachers to be trained in management. They consider that a residential college would be far too costly for them in terms of accommodation and travel and would prefer local non-residential training courses."

One possibility is a peripatetic college taking training directly to heads around the country. Another, which some education chiefs said they would consider supporting, would be a college in Lincolnshire devoted to training education officials to train heads.

The Sirius was last night sailing back to The Netherlands.

Secretaries 'could halt big business'

Secretaries understate their importance to commerce and industry, Miss Diana Duggan, a recruitment consultant, said yesterday (Robin Young writes).

She said that militant action among secretaries could cause more damage than a miners' strike, and blamed schools for promoting the idea that secretaries worked nine to five in typing pools.

A professional secretary could be working at a top level in Government or in high finance and industry. Commercial life would come to a halt without them.

Soldiers fly in and march back to war



Forty Americans who re-enact battles from the War of Independence arrived at Gatwick yesterday. English Heritage has invited them to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the American Constitution with events at Tilbury Fort, Essex, on Thursday (especially for children) and at Andley End, Essex, next Sunday and Monday (Picture: Dennis McNeelance).

Alcohol abuse conference

Concern over child drinking

By Kerry Gill

Underage drinkers are spending some £100 million a year on alcohol, with up to 40 per cent of children aged 15 buying drink from public houses, an expert on alcohol abuse said yesterday.

Mr Ken Barrie, director of the Alcohol Studies Centre, Paisley, Strathclyde, was speaking before the launch of Scotland's largest conference on drugs and alcohol, being held at Heriot-Watt University, near Edinburgh, this week.

More than 100 professional care workers are attending the five-day meeting which will look at the various aspects of drug and alcohol abuse.

Mr Barrie said alcohol abuse among young people was continuing to rise and in some areas such as deprived inner city districts it had become endemic.

The rate of young people using alcohol in Scotland was up to 30 per cent, but in England and Wales it had

risen to 40 per cent, he said.

While people were justifiably concerned at the risk of drug taking and the implications for hepatitis and Aids, abuse of alcohol was even more serious with nine out of 10 adults in this country using alcohol regularly.

Many of these people developed related problems and their trouble could be traced back to the start of drinking during their mid-teens.

Mr Barrie said there was a need for better regulation of public houses and more research into what caused young people to develop alcohol problems in later life.

"The more available any drug becomes, consumption will increase", he said. Mr Barrie said the British were drinking double the amount of alcohol consumed in 1960.

There had been a steep increase up until 1980 but consumption had slightly dropped since then because of the increase in price.

He said one problem was that there were now many public houses that targeted the 18-21 age group. Also, there were many more women drinking because their disposable income had risen relative to the males.

Many youngsters who went on to develop alcohol problems came from backgrounds with extreme views on drink, he said.

There was some evidence to show that parents who were violently against alcohol caused their children as those who were "riotously for it".

Mr Barrie conceded, however, that some of the relaxation of licensing rules in Scotland had been good.

"The old 10 o'clock swill, with people drinking against the clock and going bananas after it, has gone and there is evidence to show that people are going to the pubs later and drinking more slowly", he said.

Bequest to cathedral from actor

The Ely Cathedral Restoration Appeal, which celebrates its first anniversary next month, has been left a legacy of £100,000 by Hal Burton, the actor who had close ties with the city.

The trustees emphasize that the gift is still subject to probate procedures but foresee no reasonable objections to its being handed over.

Ely has also been awarded a grant of about £28,000 from the EEC, of which some 80 per cent has been received. The rest will be forthcoming on completion of the work.

The cash will go towards repairs to, and the strengthening of, the nave. The appeal stands at some £3.7 million. The repairs began last January and will continue for about eighteen months. Basic repairs alone are expected to cost about £4 million. The EEC contribution was masterminded by Mr Amedee Turner, MEP for Suffolk and South-east Cambridgeshire, who is vice-president of the appeal. The grant was made under the programme for the conservation of important monuments.

Enid Blyton 'both loved and hated'

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Enid Blyton may still be the best loved children's author but she is also the most hated, a survey of Welsh children's reading habits indicates.

The survey, carried out in 1984 and published as part of a National Foundation for Educational Research study of Welsh language reading, found that Miss Blyton for years accused of racism, sexism and mind-numbingly boring prose, was by far most frequently named as "my favourite author" by English-speaking Welsh children.

Her two best known series of adventure stories, the Famous Five and the Secret Seven, came first and third in a top 10 list of English books chosen by them.

But when children in a preliminary pilot study were asked to name "a book I did not like", the Famous Five topped the bill, just ahead of Robinson Crusoe, and the Secret Seven came fourth.

The children's tastes were deeply traditional. They favoured Tolkien, Kenneth Grahame and the American authors E.B. White and Louisa M. Alcott as much as

contemporary heroes such as Roald Dahl.

Favourite authors in the earlier pilot study included Charles Dickens, R.L. Stevenson, Catherine Cookson, Frank Baum (author of The Wizard of Oz) and E. Nesbit.

Mrs Ewren Price, head of the foundation's Welsh department, said that an encouraging feature of the study was the popularity of Welsh children's authors among bilingual children.

Their favourite author, English or Welsh, was T. Llew Jones, who writes imaginative historical mystery stories, and who, with two other Welsh authors, knocked Miss Blyton into fourth place.

Favourite books among the bilingual children were predominantly Welsh. No distinction was made in the study between books chosen by the children and those presented to them by teachers.

The most important reasons for liking a book, the 1,800 children from 102 primary schools said, were that it was exciting, interesting and funny.

Unease at death of wrestler

By Paul Valley

The death of a professional wrestler this week after the full weight of his 24-stone opponent was flung on him has thrown dark shadow across a world where physical aggression is more normally linked with buffoonery than with serious violence.

Malcolm Kirk, who performed as "King Kong Kirk", died on Sunday evening on the way to hospital after a bout with Shirley Crabtree, famous in wrestling circles as "Big Daddy".

Ambulancemen were called into the ring at the Hippodrome Circus in Great Yarmouth when Mr Kirk failed to rise after Mr Crabtree flung himself on his fallen opponent. He may have been a heart attack victim.

Yesterday the world of professional wrestling was said to be distressed and rather uneasy about the death. Injuries are not uncommon in the business but they are rarely serious, partly because a good deal of the activity is plotted in advance.

Things began to go wrong on Sunday, according to the Hippodrome's general manager, Mr Les Rose, when Mr Crabtree performed a "splash-down" move in which his full weight was thrown on to his opponent's body.

Last night Mr Crabtree was preparing to wrestle in the Spa Theatre at Bridlington. He was said to be stunned and depressed but told the owner of the Great Yarmouth venue, Mr Peter Jay, that he would not cancel any engagements "because King Kong Kirk would not have wanted it".

A post-mortem examination is to be held.



Big Daddy: Intends to keep on wrestling.

Waste ship attack foiled

By Andrew Morgan

Greenpeace activists were foiled yesterday in an attack on the world's largest incinerator ship, Vulcanus II, after the crew twice used high-pressure hoses to prevent them boarding.

The Greenpeace team first approached the Vulcanus II, carrying 2,800 tonnes of toxic waste from Antwerp, Belgium, in the early hours of yesterday morning as it sailed towards a site to the east of Scarborough in the North Sea, where it was due to burn its cargo.

Greenpeace claims that the waste is largely organochlorines, known for their persistence. After burning a thick plume of smoke rises on the sea and toxic residues enter the food-chain, Greenpeace says.

Last year, 8,000 tonnes of toxic waste passed through British ports, mainly North Shields on the Tyne, to be burnt on the North Sea. The Vulcanus II and a West German incinerator ship, the Vesta, carried much of it.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries insists that waste with a high level of toxicity can be burnt only with the consent of other parties to an agreement, the Oslo Convention.

"Below that level, our scientists must be satisfied that there is no damage to the marine environment or human health. In addition, the fisheries are constantly examined to ensure the levels of chemicals are not above certain levels", a spokeswoman added.

The activists, based on the Greenpeace ship, Sirius, again used inflatable rafts in their first attack yesterday. Powerful searchlights and flares were used to illuminate the Vulcanus II but the crew, which has used hoses before on the group, successfully repulsed the Greenpeace team.

Greenpeace tried again later in the morning but again failed, with some of the crew suffering injuries. Mr Harold Zindler, aged 43, who was once shot at in Czechoslovakia after scaling a chimney, received a badly bruised eye.

Both the Vulcanus II and the Vesta, which Greenpeace successfully boarded at the weekend, yesterday started burning waste on the site. They are likely to continue for several days.

Mr Andrew Booth, the British Greenpeace co-ordinator, claimed the exercise was a success although the North Sea was receiving fall-out from the incinerators. "Our actions have highlighted the problem of toxic waste in the North Sea and many people will be aware of the issue from now on", he said.

Fagan denies indecency

Mr Michael Fagan, who allegedly danced in a street without his trousers, denied yesterday that he had been exposed himself.

Mr Fagan, aged 37, of Arran Walk, Islington, north London, is said to have committed the offence in Chingford Lane, Chingford, east London, on August 1. Waltham Forest magistrates sent him for trial and granted bail.

Crash police are arrested

Two policemen called to a suspected house break-in were arrested on suspicion of drink-driving after allegedly accepting a late-night drink from the house owner.

The officers, from Greater Manchester, were returning to the police station when their cars were in separate accidents. They were arrested and suspended.

HOW BANK AID HARMS THE WORLD. AN EXPERT SPEAKS.



This year, over \$30 billion - 300 times the sum raised by Band Aid - will be lent to Third World countries by international development banks.

In part sourced from the British taxpayer, this money is often spent on projects that irretrievably harm the environment and its inhabitants.

Tonight at 10.30 on ITV, the third of Central's Viewpoint Specials counts the true cost of this development funding.

'The Price of Progress', presented and narrated by Bob Geldof, is a highly critical analysis of how aid money is spent.

Once more, the man has something vitally important to tell the world.



MADE BY CENTRAL IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE TELEVISION TRUST FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

THE PRICE OF PROGRESS
TONIGHT ON ITV AT 10.30PM.

Nursing shortage: 2

NHS campaigns for perks to attract staff

Next month the Government is expected to announce a number of initiatives to combat the growing nursing recruitment crisis. The Department of Health and Social Security has already written to the four London regions and the Oxford Regional Health Authority asking them how they would use funds of between £5 million and £10 million to upgrade and refurbish nurses' homes.

The NHS Management Board is also negotiating with building societies and housing associations for favourable mortgage rates and low-cost housing so that nurses can rent or buy accommodation on NHS land.

Some pilot projects are already under way. In east Surrey, the site of a former hospital is being sold to the local authority for £2 million, with the health authority getting nomination rights for the first tenancies of 21 of the 75 houses to be built there.

One district has appointed a nurse recruitment officer to seek nurses in key areas. Other health authorities have launched recruitment drives in the Irish Republic, where nurses, through a health service cash crisis, are being made redundant. Stoke

In the second of two articles on nursing shortages, Jill Sherman looks at how the health service and the Government are trying to solve the crisis

The moves mark an embarrassing about-turn by the Government, which three years ago said that the NHS could raise millions if it sold off accommodation for nurses and doctors and imposed time limits on how long they could stay.

Health authorities in the Home Counties, faced with up to 25 per cent of their nursing posts unfilled and desperate to beat each other in attracting staff, are not prepared to wait for government recruitment initiatives.

Most managers agree that those short-term, emergency measures to gain staff will do nothing to solve the declining popularity of nursing. The Royal College of Nursing is pressing for a more flexible clinical grading structure

which would offer better career prospects and this is now being considered by a working party set up by the NHS Management Board.

Other longer-term solutions are enshrined in a document produced by the United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing and Midwifery, Project 2000.

The document calls for a common foundation course for all nurses and midwives and says that student nurses, who now comprise a quarter of the workforce but provide three-quarters of the service in wards, would become supernumerary.

Not surprisingly, the proposals are causing alarm in some health authorities, which realize that this will create further shortages.

Many managers, however, agree that where nurses are in short supply, they will have to be paid accordingly. A study commissioned by the 14 regional health authority chair-

men which is now being undertaken by the management consultants, Price Waterhouse, is likely to recommend regional variations in nurses' pay.

Recently, in correspondence to The Times, hospitals in London argued that they should be able to pay specialist nurses more. Local pay variations have already been introduced for NHS computer staff and the Government is trying to persuade administrative, clerical staff and speech therapists to accept similar deals.

Pressure will soon be put on the Nurses and Midwives Pay Review Body to recommend local pay flexibility in its report for next year's pay round. If that fails, the Government may be compelled to increase London weighting significantly, which at under £1,000 does little to compensate for high accommodation and living costs.

Concluded

WORLD SUMMARY

California tackles gun-toting drivers

Los Angeles — Mr George Deukmejian, the Governor of California, this week will sign a new emergency measure that will enable him to spend nearly \$30 million (£19 million) to hire an extra force of highway patrolmen to try and break the three-month epidemic of violence on California motorways (Ivor Davis writes).

Declaring that roadway gunslings "should be behind bars, not behind the wheel", the Governor urged the hiring of 150 highway patrolmen to curb the escalating violence that has left four dead and dozens wounded since late June.

This summer's wave of violence has prompted the introduction of other laws, including one that would make it an offence punishable by a prison term to carry an unlicensed gun in the driver's compartment of a car. Another Bill would send to prison for up to seven years anyone who fired a gun from a car. There are also moves to mount video cameras on motorway bridges to help investigate shootings.

Democrat Izvestia on trial

Washington — Representative Mario Biaggi, a New York Democrat, went on trial yesterday in the first of two criminal cases in which he is accused of selling his influence (Christopher Thomas writes).

Mr Biaggi is accused of accepting free holidays from a long-time political friend in exchange for trying to help secure government contracts for a construction firm.

His indictment in March was followed by charges in June that he engaged in extortion, racketeering, fraud and perjury.

Protesters arrested

Cebu City, Philippines (Reuter) — Riot police fired shots in the air and used fire hoses yesterday to disperse hundreds of strikers blocking a road here in protest at oil price increases. Police were seen clubbing some protesters, and scores of arrests were reported.

The strike by about 200 workers and "jeepney" (minibus) drivers in Cebu marked the start of a series of protests planned for this week by public transport groups and left-wing unions opposing a 20 per cent increase in petrol and fuel oil prices ordered by the Government.

Four shot by Sikhs ID cards for monks

Delhi — Two Sikh extremists killed Mr Radhey Shyam, the Youth Congress (I) committee president, on Monday near his house at Ludhiana, in Punjab (Kuldip Nayar writes). A curfew has been imposed in the city which is predominantly Hindu. Both extremists escaped.

Meanwhile, Sikh gunmen struck for the first time in Rajasthan on the same day, killing three policemen in Srianganagar, where many Sikhs settled after migration from Pakistan in the wake of partition in 1947.

Cannes casino strike

Paris — The exclusive Palm Beach Casino in Cannes has had to close temporarily because its staff are on strike in protest over a recent deal allowing "fruit machines" into casinos — and because the machines have South African connections (A Correspondent writes).

A French ban on the machines was lifted in the face of persistent losses, with more than half of the casinos threatened with closure in three years. Each machine costs \$4,000 and can earn up to £100 a day. But staff at the Palm Beach see matters differently. Without warning they went on strike on Friday evening, protesting against a lack of job guarantees and at the fact that the machines were going to be bought partly with South African funds.

Arab League emergency meeting

Iran facing tough words from Tunis

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign ministers of the 21 Arab League countries yesterday were moving towards issuing a joint criticism of Iran's role in the Gulf War.

An emergency meeting of the Arab League in Tunis was debating a hard-line resolution which appeared likely to urge the United Nations Security Council to apply an arms embargo against the Tehran regime.

Britain and the United States have also been seeking agreement among the five permanent members of the Security Council.

New York (Reuter) — The Soviet Union opposes Security Council enforcement measures in the Gulf conflict until Iran's response to a Council ceasefire call becomes clearer, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Vladimir Petrovsky, said.

"Iran has displayed its readiness to continue its co-operation with the Secretary-General and negotiations are still going on. Iran's attitude deserves very serious attention," he told a press conference.

Security Council for an embargo in response to Iran's failure to observe Resolution 598 calling for a ceasefire.

An Arab League call for an embargo would be a far stronger response than expected, Iran's supporters in the League, led by Libya and Syria, have usually succeeded in toning down the Arab world's tendency to support Iraq.

A sense of outrage, which has been prompted by the riot by Iranian pilgrims in Mecca last month in which more than 400 people died, seemed in Tunis temporarily to have overcome the usual Arab lack

of unity. But a proposal to hold an Arab summit on the Gulf War, put forward by Kuwait, Libya, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, could have a delaying effect. Inter-Arab disputes have frustrated many attempts to hold a full Arab summit since 1982.

The tone of the Tunis meeting was set by the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal. Abandoning Riyadh's traditional caution, he called for "unanimous and practical decisions to meet the challenges and obstacles of the Tehran regime", delegates said.

He went on to accuse Iran of "terrorist and destructive" behaviour towards its Gulf neighbours. He said Iran was engaged "on a path frankly hostile towards the Arab-Islamic nations" through its behaviour in Lebanon and Mecca and because of its "disturbing relationship" with Israel.

The Kuwait Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, said the League should demand sanctions against Iran for its refusal to implement Resolution 598.

Syria, which has resisted efforts by Jordan and the United Arab Emirates to settle its dispute with Iraq, was under pressure at the meeting to drop its pro-Iranian line.

In Tehran, the Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, said on a radio phone-in programme that he hoped Syria would not abandon Tehran. "Up to now, Syria has resisted (the pressure) well. We expect her to continue resisting and not forsake her fundamental stands," he said.

Hendrickse resigns after attacks by Botha

Cape Town (Reuter) — The Rev Allan Hendrickse, South Africa's only Coloured (mixed race) Cabinet Minister, yesterday announced he was quitting the Government and accused President Botha of insensitivity.

Mr Hendrickse told the House of Representatives, a junior parliamentary chamber set up by Mr Botha in 1984 for people classified as Coloured, that the President's attacks prompted his resignation.

Reading from a letter to Mr Botha, Mr Hendrickse said: "It is obvious that you are not prepared or willing to acknowledge the perceptions and feeling of others if these perceptions are not in line with your own. I therefore hereby tender my resignation from the Cabinet."

The Minister Without Portfolio did not say whether Mr Botha had accepted his resignation.

His departure leaves only one non-white in the Cabinet. He is Mr Amichand Rajbansi, an Indian.

Mr Botha has frequently castigated Mr Hendrickse for criticizing apartheid laws and government crackdowns on black unrest, saying the Minister was obliged as a member of Cabinet to support the government line.

JOHANNESBURG: Three more miners have been killed and more than 20 others injured in mounting violence in South Africa's two-week-old gold and coal mine strike, which, employers yesterday claimed, was beginning to crack (Ray Kennedy writes).

Anglo American Corporation, the giant of the industry, called on the National Union of Mineworkers to resume negotiations which were broken off last week over ways to end the violence or "the killing will go on".

But Mr Bobby Godsell, the company's chief spokesman, refused to say if employers

were willing to reopen talks on the union's demand for a flat 30 per cent pay increase against an offered 15 to 24.3 per cent rise. "We have a stance that the cash award is a fair one and that remains our position. But we are not setting pre-conditions — we say let's come back and talk."

Mr Godsell told a news conference that a miner had died from head wounds at President Steyn gold mine in the Orange Free State early yesterday after a clash between men who had "responded to the routine call-out" to work the dawn shift and strikers.

Three other non-strikers were injured in the assaults, he said. Mine security staff were forced to open fire with rubber bullets, wounding six more "assailants" who were taken to hospital.

Mr Godsell claimed that by 8 am, 3,100 men had gone underground at President Steyn's number four shaft, representing 60 per cent of the normal workforce.

The union claimed that at least 14 non-strikers were injured after security staff burst into the hostels at 4 am to force them to go to work. They then opened fire with rubber bullets.

The claims and counter-claims are impossible to verify independently as Anglo American Corporation, like all other companies involved in the strike, has refused the press access.

Earlier Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI) reported that two miners had been killed during the weekend at its Western Areas gold mine in the western Transvaal.

On Sunday night another man was killed by "disgruntled workers thoroughly frustrated at attempts to prevent them from working", and a mine security guard was stabbed, JCI said.

Surprise at switch in Hess burial place



Herr Karl Walter, the Mayor of Wunsiedel, left, announcing yesterday that Hitler's deputy Rudolf Hess had been buried elsewhere, while the Rev Peter Zeisler, right, who was to have conducted the funeral service, wipes his brow.



The last British Spandau guard

Berlin (Reuter) — British troops yesterday moved in to guard Spandau prison as officials prepared for the demolition of the building in which Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy and its last inmate, died on Monday last week, apparently by his own hand.

The British soldiers marched through the green gates to relieve US troops who were guarding the perimeter of the red-brick prison when Hess died.

"The jail will be guarded until it's finally pulled down and the rubble removed. We don't want intruders spilling over the walls," an Allied official said.

Allied sources said documents, including a complete log of Hess's 40-year imprisonment, were being

Russians hit town for barbecue diplomacy summit

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Governor Mario Cuomo, of New York, opening an unprecedented conference between Soviet and American citizens, called for a "new realism" in American foreign policy and said that the time had come to put an end to the cold war.

He attacked what he called the "stupidity" of spending trillions of dollars for weapons that would never be fired at the expense of millions of people who were hungry, uneducated and uncared for.

Mr Cuomo's speech marked the opening at the weekend of an extraordinary gathering in the sleepy town of Chautauqua, in New York state, of about 250 Russians, including leading economists, scientists, arms control experts and cultural figures, who are exchanging views with their American counterparts.

President Reagan is to deliver an important speech to the meeting tomorrow, by satellite from his California ranch, in which he will set the tone for his dealings with the Russians for the remainder of his presidency. The speech is also being broadcast directly to the Soviet Union.

Mr Reagan is expected to avoid the harsh rhetoric of his first term, but will challenge Moscow to match its positive words with deeds. And in a speech designed to reassure anxious conservatives here that he has not gone "soft on communism", he will insist superpower relations can improve only if both sides deal frankly with such issues as

regional conflicts, including Nicaragua. The Chautauqua conference is in return for a similar meeting in Lithuania last autumn, which was overshadowed by the arrest in Moscow of Mr Nicholas Daniloff, a reporter for US News & World Report.

The Russians have sent a high-powered delegation here this year, led by Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman astronaut, and including Mr Vladimir Petrovsky, a deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Nikolai Chevrov, the head of the arms control directorate of the Soviet General Staff, three members of the Communist Party Central Committee, and lawyers, professors and even ordinary people such as a long-distance telephone operator who speaks no English.

The delegation is like a *Who's Who* of Mr Gorbachev's glasnost campaign, and has agreed to unprecedented mingling with ordinary Americans. Many of the Russians are staying with local families, who have enthusiastically been learning some Russian and organizing welcome parades, barbecues, concerts and social activities for the five-day gathering.

Among the Americans attending are Senator Bill Bradley, of New Jersey, and Mr John Whitehead, the deputy Secretary of State. Mr Daniloff also appeared on the opening day, but kept his distance from the Soviet delegation.

Spain wants France to help more against Eta

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, is meeting President Mitterrand at the French President's summer home in south-west France today to discuss increased collaboration against Eta terrorism.

The Spanish anti-terrorism authorities are known to feel that the French police could do much more to arrest and hand over Eta leaders held directly responsible by Madrid for terrorist attacks and believed still to be enjoying sanctuary in French territory.

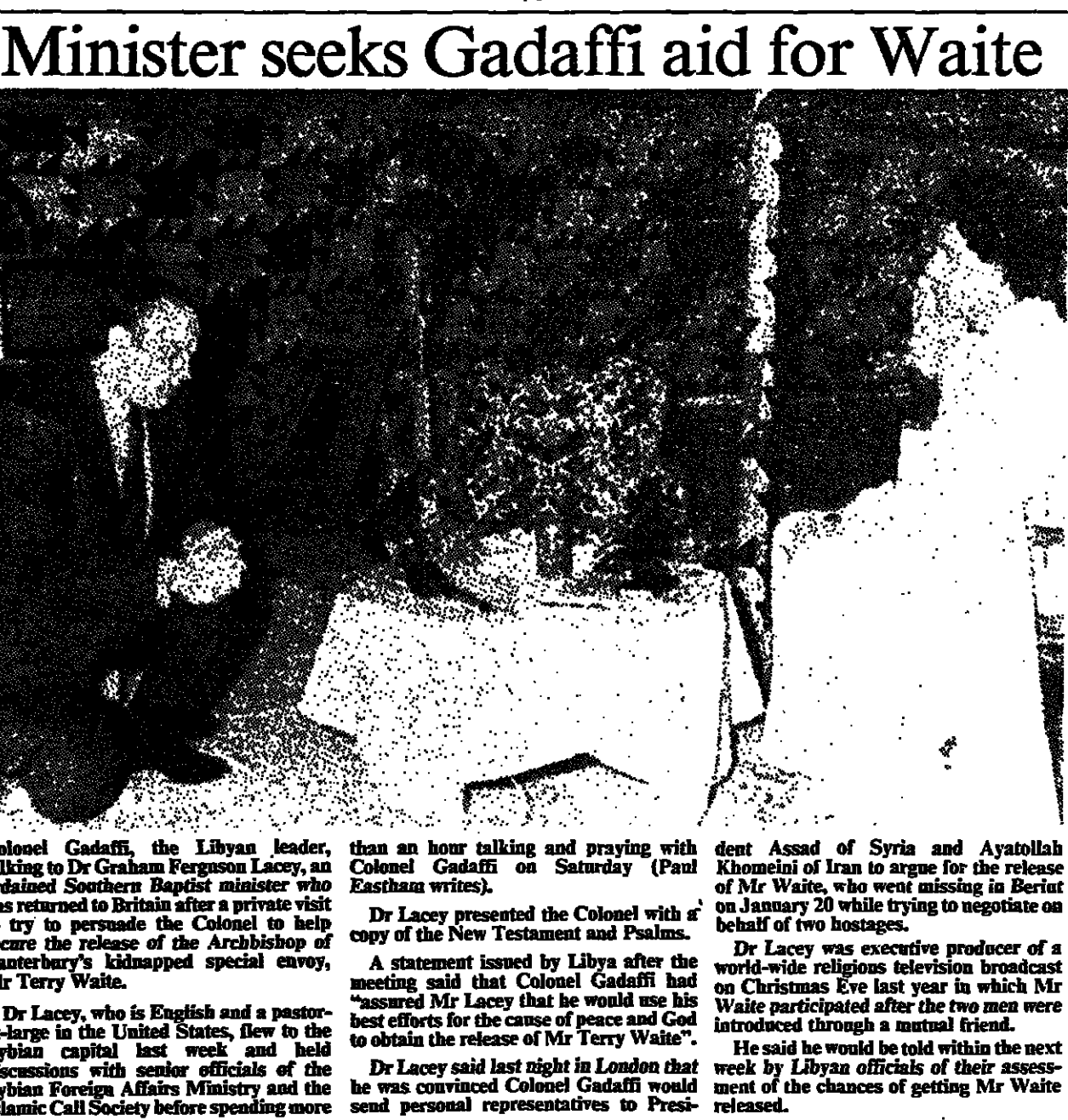
About 90 suspected members of the Basque armed separatist organization have

been handed over since both governments agreed to increase collaboration. But Madrid has been disappointed by the importance of those crossing the frontier. Former Eta activists have, in fact, accepted the handing over by the police as official cover for a return to normal life in Spain.

Today's meeting takes place against a background of reports that the Spanish authorities have been quietly engaged in renewed contacts with veteran Eta leaders, such as those now living in Algeria, about a negotiated end to Basque violence.

Taurus International, the French company directing the expedition, says it was taken aback by the accusations that it was desecrating a maritime memorial, and it is holding a press conference in New York today to try to repair the damage.

"I believe we preserve it better by bringing these things up and putting them in museums for the public," Mr Robert Chappaz, director of Taurus, said.



Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, talking to Dr Graham Ferguson Lacey, an ordained Southern Baptist minister who has returned to Britain after a private visit to try to persuade the Colonel to help secure the release of the Archbishop of Canterbury's kidnapped special envoy, Mr Terry Waite.

Dr Lacey, who is English and a pastor-at-large in the United States, flew to the Libyan capital last week and held discussions with senior officials of the Libyan Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Islamic Call Society before spending more

than an hour talking and praying with Colonel Gaddafi on Saturday (Paul Eastham writes).

Dr Lacey presented the Colonel with a copy of the New Testament and Psalms.

A statement issued by Libya after the meeting said that Colonel Gaddafi had "assured Mr Lacey that he would use his best efforts for the cause of peace and God to obtain the release of Mr Terry Waite".

Dr Lacey said last night in London that he was convinced Colonel Gaddafi would send personal representatives to Pres-

ident Assad of Syria and Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran to argue for the release of Mr Waite, who went missing in Beirut on January 20 while trying to negotiate on behalf of two hostages.

Dr Lacey was executive producer of a world-wide religious television broadcast on Christmas Eve last year in which Mr Waite participated after the two men were introduced through a mutual friend.

He said he would be told within the next week by Libyan officials of their assessment of the chances of getting Mr Waite released.

Salvage technology raises legal and moral issues

Congress seeks controls on scramble for sunken treasure

From Charles Bremner New York

The prospect of the Titanic's strong box being opened in a television spectacular has stiffened the resolve of American congressmen to control a race for billions of dollars of sunken treasure which is rapidly becoming accessible through new salvage techniques.

The Titanic is only one of six valuable wrecks now being worked by teams of well-equipped divers off the Americas. Up and down the US coasts, in territorial and international waters, expeditions are scooping up everything from pieces of eight to 19th century champagne.

As sophisticated sonar, computers and deep-diving technology push back the undersea horizons, congressmen and scientists are trying to find ways to protect what amounts to precious underwater ruins and also to share in the artefacts brought to the surface.

In one of the most spectacular operations now under way, the state of Massachusetts is trying to acquire rights to the wreck of the Whydah, a

pirate ship which Captain Black Sam Bellamy ran aground in territorial waters off Cape Cod in 1717. Scientists say the vessel, built for the slave trade, is the only such ship ever found and that it represents a time capsule of the pirate way of life.

The vessel has already yielded thousands of pieces of eight, cannon and gold bullion. The state is fighting Mr Barry Clifford, a professional treasure-hunter, for rights to the wreck.

Opponents of the old "finders-keepers" rules of salvage are citing the case of the HMS de Brak, an 18th century British warship, the hull of which was effectively destroyed when salvage workers brought it up from the bottom of Delaware Bay last August.

Congress has already passed a Bill prohibiting importation of Titanic artefacts, and it is debating proposals for a national system of controls to protect wrecks without deterring the organizations which risk lives and money to find them.

But, while laws may be passed enabling states to claim jurisdiction

over wrecks in national waters, legal experts are questioning attempts by the courts and Congress to regulate jurisdiction over treasure under the high seas.

A test case is now being fought in North Carolina, where a federal court has given exclusive rights to a salvage company to try to recover a huge cargo of gold bullion from the California gold rush lying in the wreck of the paddle-steamer Central America 160 miles off the coast. The ship sank in waters 1½ miles deep in 1857 on its way to New York carrying government-owned gold that would now be worth billions of dollars.

The Columbus group asked the court to protect it from rival treasure hunters. Its opponents, who are appealing against the ruling, say it could set a precedent that could trigger international disputes.

"International waters are free and open to navigation of all peoples," Mr Michael Sterling, a lawyer for the opponents said. "Right now the French Government is salvaging the Titanic. If someone brought a piece

of the Titanic into an American court and asked the court to rule on who could salvage the ship you would have an international incident."

The Columbus group won its initial suit after convincing the judge that it was proceeding on scientific lines and needed a court order to help preserve the integrity of the wreck from less scrupulous operators.

Legal precedent or congressional action could also affect operations at another spectacular wreck, the RMS Republic, a White Star liner which sank in 1909 after a collision 55 miles off Nantucket, in Massachusetts. The accident was the biggest liner disaster before the Titanic, and it led to what is still one of the largest sea rescues in history. More than 1,500 people were saved, thanks to the first wireless distress signal to be broadcast.

Divers have already brought up plates and the bottles of 1898 champagne, said to still be drinkable. They are looking for the ship's

cargo of bullion now believed to be worth \$1.6 billion (£993 million).

"People have wasted money on treasure hunts for years," Mr Martin Bayerle, the New York businessman running the Republic operation, said. "Now that the technology has developed, it's a business situation more than a gamble."

Many of the salvage operators deny they are plunderers and emphasize their attempts to preserve their finds for the sake of science. This is the case of the Titanic operation, carried out by a French Government-owned institute on behalf of a consortium of international investors.

Taurus International, the French company directing the expedition, says it was taken aback by the accusations that it was desecrating a maritime memorial, and it is holding a press conference in New York today to try to repair the damage.

"I believe we preserve it better by bringing these things up and putting them in museums for the public," Mr Robert Chappaz, director of Taurus, said.

Pinochet softens image for power struggle

From Eduardo Cae, Santiago

President Pinochet, Chile's right-wing dictator for 14 years, is on the campaign trail. Full-colour photographs in the government-controlled press show him lifting a young boy in a grandfatherly gesture at the opening of a new housing project. Television advertisements focus on his smiling face as an off-screen announcer declares: "Chile - moving forward with a firm step towards national unity."

As the national plebiscite that will decide who will be the country's next ruler draws near, there are strong signs that President Pinochet, aged 71, has no intention of stepping down despite a desire for change within the military and pressure from Washington.

Under the Chilean Constitution, which was written to President Pinochet's specifications and which became effective in 1981, the four-man military junta must unanimously agree on a single candidate, who must then win approval in a nationwide "yes" or "no" vote.

If approved by the electorate, the new President will serve an eight-year term ending in 1997. If the "no" vote were to win, General Pinochet would remain in office for another year, when an open presidential election would be held at the same time as congressional elections.

"No one seriously doubts that Pinochet wants to be the candidate, and he will do all he can to get the nominations and win the plebiscite," said a Western diplomat.

Nevertheless, there are signs that the President may not be able to impose his will on the military. "I don't think that the necessary conditions that would allow him to stay will present themselves," said Señor Federico Willoughby-

Macdonald, a former government spokesman who has known the President for 24 years.

The three military commanders who make up the ruling junta with President Pinochet - Admiral José Toribio Merino of the Navy, General Fernando Matthei of the Air Force, and General Rodolfo Stange of the National Police - have indicated publicly in recent weeks that the President should be replaced, ideally by a conservative civilian more palatable to Washington.

Political analysts here believe that the President's strategy is to persuade the other junta members that the choice is between him and chaos, and they say that the renewed emphasis by government officials on the alleged Marxist-inspired terrorist threat to Chile is part of this strategy.

The analysts say the recent return of Señor Sergio Fernández, who had a key hand in drafting the 1981 Constitution, to his former post as Interior Minister is a strong signal to the political opposition that the Government will not give in to pressure to reform the Constitution and hold free elections in place of the scheduled plebiscite.

Chile's disjointed political opposition has turned the free election issue into a rallying cry, with parties from Renovación Nacional on the right to the Socialists on the left supporting the effort to reform the Constitution. Only the strong Communist Party and the extreme right wing are against it.

With opinion polls giving President Pinochet only about 25 per cent of the vote in the plebiscite, the opposition's hopes rest on their ability to register at least six million of



An Army officer in Santiago greeting President Pinochet on Sunday, the 14th anniversary of the day the President became Commander-in-Chief. Observers believe the military is looking for a president who is more acceptable to Washington.

the eight million voters before election day, which many believe will be September 11 next year.

To date, only about 1.5 million voters have registered, with most of them thought to be supporters of the Government. "If we register seven million voters, Pinochet will know that he has been defeated, and we will then have a free election because the military are aware that they cannot win the consequences of a 'no' vote in the plebiscite,"

said Señor Ricardo Lagos, a leader of one of two leading socialist parties.

The main force behind the campaign for free elections is Señor Sergio Molina, a respected Christian Democrat who was instrumental in drafting the 1985 National Accord, signed by 11 political parties, that many believe could serve as the basis for a common opposition platform. Señor Molina is trying to do what many believe impossible in Chile - bring the main

opposition groups into a single party with a common programme and candidate.

The Christian Democrats, the single largest political group, are the key to the plan's success. But it is far from certain that they, or Renovación Nacional on the right, will agree to a joint platform.

Allamand of Renovación Nacional.

The Chilean political opposition appears conscious that only by presenting a moderate programme and a moderate candidate will it have a chance to defeat President Pinochet.

"The Chilean people want a moderate democracy," said Señor Willoughby-Macdonald. "If the opposition is unable to offer that, then it will keep Pinochet in power yet again."

Mother Teresa in Moscow Russia accepts nuns of charity

From Mary Dejesky, Moscow

The Soviet Union is to let Mother Teresa of Calcutta send nuns to the country to help with charity work.

The unprecedented venture was announced here yesterday by Mr Gennik Borovik, president of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Mother Teresa, who ends a highly-publicized visit to the Soviet Union today, said she had offered the services of four of her nuns to the Soviet Union, and envisaged that they would work in a children's home, a hospital or an old people's home. Details of the venture have yet to be settled.

Mother Teresa has, during a five-day visit, been to Kiev and to a newly-built settlement for families of Chernobyl evacuees. She said she had been impressed by the speed and care with which people had been housed after the nuclear disaster.

Carefully avoiding political comment, she said she had been trying for many years to come to the Soviet Union, and was overjoyed when the Soviet Peace Committee recently invited her.

Mother Teresa presented a sharp contrast to the Soviet dignitaries accompanying her. She spoke without notes and with total commitment of things rarely aired in public in the Soviet Union in recent years - faith, charity and love. Soviet journalists and guests in the audience were visibly moved.

As well as representing an overture towards the Catholic Church, Mother Teresa's visit

is also seen as part of a concerted attempt by the Soviet authorities to inject more compassion and human generosity into what has over the years become a harsh and self-seeking society.

After the revolution, voluntary organizations were disbanded and religious orders forbidden to perform charitable work. It was argued then that a socialist state provided for all equally.

Now that much state provision has proved inadequate and corrupt, the concepts of voluntary work and giving to charities are being revived. A recent example is a new fund to help abandoned children.

Practices criticized: Some hallowed institutions of the Soviet political system, including mass voting at meetings and unlimited terms of office for officials, were criticized yesterday by Pravda.

An article by Mr Edward Kuzmin, an official attached to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the country's highest legislative body, said that such practices had led to the Supreme Soviet being described as "a stamp" and officials losing touch with the people they were supposed to represent. They were incompatible with the present process of democratization, he said.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, broached the subject of party and government officials before the last party congress, but the suggestion was not taken up.

Canadian railways paralysed by strike

Ottawa - Canada's continent-wide rail system was shut down yesterday by a strike of nearly 50,000 employees of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, the country's two national railways (John Best writes).

The nine leading unions involved want guarantees written into their contracts against lay-offs. Negotiations collapsed on Sunday.

Alternative travel by bus and air was organized for thousands of tourists.

Cheat to die
Peking (AP) - Wang Jilong, a Chinese businessman, was sentenced to death and his partner Liu Meiming to life imprisonment for obtaining nearly \$3 million by cheating on construction contracts and embezzling. Their sentencing at a public rally, with four accomplices, was shown on Chinese television.

Boat bandits
Venice (AP) - Bandits raided the Hotel Excelsior on the island of Lido, looted its safe deposit boxes and fled on a speedboat, taking along a hotel employee whom they later released.

Girl missing
New York (AP) - Miss Solveig Huvig, aged 17, a Norwegian, has disappeared from a Times Square hotel hours before she was supposed to fly out of the US, and her sister Marlene has appealed to the FBI for help in finding her.

Tunnel inferno
Peking (AP) - About 1,000 firemen, soldiers and workers have brought under control an inferno inside a railway tunnel near Lanzhou in western Gansu province. It was caused by the derailment of a train carrying petrol and oil.

Chair death
Angola, Louisiana (AP) - Sterling Rault, aged 36, an accountant who raped and then murdered his secretary because he feared she would expose his embezzlement of \$84,000 has been executed in Louisiana's electric chair.

Drug play fails
Delhi (AP) - Narcotics agents have arrested four members of an international drugs ring, including a woman who brought along her 11-year-old daughter to avert suspicion, moments before they were to ship \$1.9 million worth of heroin to Spain.

Traffic toll
Madrid (AP) - Excessive speed and unsafe passing claimed another 74 lives on Spanish motorways over the weekend, bringing the total killed on the motorways during summer holiday weekends to 362 since July 1.

Minds match
New York (AP) - Dr. Robert Jarvik, inventor of the artificial heart, has married Miss Marilyn von Savant, possessor of the world's highest IQ of 230, according to the Guinness Book of Records.

MX monitoring attacked US halts tests on strategic missile

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The US Air Force has decided to suspend all test flights of the MX strategic missile and set up a special group to study its accuracy after a biting congressional report outlining serious problems in the missile's guidance system.

The House Armed Services Committee blamed the air force for poor monitoring of the MX programme and for failing to notify Congress of serious problems in the missile, which the USAF has called the keystone of American strategic defence.

The report concluded, after a five-month investigation,

that "as a result of significant management deficiencies and ineffective programme monitoring, serious questions of confidence" had arisen in the 22 MX missiles already deployed in Wyoming silos.

The committee had previously disclosed that only 14 of the deployed MX missiles were considered "on alert", or ready for wartime use, while the remaining eight at present do not have guidance systems to ensure they can hit targets with pinpoint accuracy.

The accuracy of the 10-headed missile is considered its most important characteristic, essential to counter Soviet proposals to keep their missiles in hardened silos. The Administration wants to build 100 MX missiles, but Congress has so far authorized only 50, to be deployed in Wyoming by 1988.

Mr Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said: "At this point a giant question mark hangs over the MX." He said that only five of 17 tests held so far used the guidance system that will actually be deployed, and of those five two fell outside the target zone. Another Democrat Congressman accused the air force of trying to cover up the problems.

The report criticized the management of Northrop, the manufacturers, and said criminal charges may be filed over its practice of creating dummy firms to buy parts to avoid the normal procurement process.

General Charles May, the air force deputy director of advanced programmes, said they were "pretty damn happy" with the missiles' accuracy. But he confirmed that the three remaining MX test flights would be delayed so that the air force could better evaluate the accuracy.

He also denied any air force cover-up of the problems with the trouble-plagued missile, which has already far exceeded estimated costs.

The Congressional investigators were particularly angry that the air force assured Congress in 1985 that a delay in Northrop's production of the missiles would not have any impact on the contract. It now turns out that, three months earlier, the air force had written to the company saying its inability to live up to reasonable delivery dates had endangered deployment of the missile.

The report said that the air force had discouraged a wider Pentagon investigation, and had put a premium on "pushing components and missiles out of the door as quickly as possible".

Meanwhile, another missile failed to hit its target in a test at Cape Canaveral late on Sunday, air force officials revealed yesterday. A Trident I carrying a dummy warhead was test-fired from a submarine and suffered a third-stage failure and fell short of its target.

Economic crisis plagues the moshavim

In the second of two articles on the rivalry between the old-established collectives and farming co-operatives of Israel and the modern hilltop settlements established to control territory occupied since the 1967 Six-Day War, Ian Murray reports from a traditional moshav, Kfar Yehezkel.

The soil is rich and has brought wealth to the Yizreel Valley. The settlements, strung out along the main road from Bet Shean to Afula, are well established in their green fields, with tall, old trees sheltering the pleasant homes of the farmers. It is hard to credit that they are threatened by what they call "the crisis".

They speak of it in hushed, unbelieving tones. It has come as suddenly as a plague and its long-term consequences pose the most serious threat to the established lifestyle of the valley since the first modern Jewish settlers 65 years ago drained the malarial swamp to win land for their farms.

The crisis is the economic one which has almost overwhelmed the kibbutz and moshav movements over the past two years. Interest on their combined debts is now running at an estimated million dollars (\$614,000) a day and despite a promised government rescue package, which has yet to be implemented, it now seems inevitable that some will be forced into bankruptcy and others will need to close down

at least parts of their operations. To survive into the future the more hard-headed are talking of a change in the philosophy of collective co-operatives which was the ideological cornerstone of the founding fathers.

The moshav can lay claim to having created Israel's farming economy. The first one was set up in the Yizreel Valley in 1921 by settlers who wanted a more private life-

Israel's rival settlers Part 2

style than existed on a kibbutz where everything is shared. Each moshav member has his own home and farmland, buying and selling through a co-operative, but earning as much as he can individually produce.

Today there are about 450 of them, and they produce half of Israel's food and half of its farm exports. Business was booming and blossoming until two years ago. The crisis came

as a direct result of the economic austerity package brought in to curb the country's runaway inflation. Like so many others, the moshavim ran up big debts, buying new equipment and spending money on new projects like abattoirs, refrigeration plants and tanning factories.

When the squeeze was applied, they were trapped paying huge interest rates, and many found these payments exceeded their new, squeezed income. Because the co-operatives were responsible for the debts, the wealthier moshavim found themselves having to pay for the poorer ones, and a domino effect has begun with the debts of the weak sapping the resources of the strong.

Kfar Yehezkel is still strong. Its 80 farms have an annual income of \$12 million (£7.4 million) and by the time the overheads are paid and the debts serviced there is still \$2.5 million (£1.5 million) to share out.

But in microcosm this moshav exemplifies the problem of the whole movement. Mr Uzi Eshet is 43 and is once more head of the council. His last time in office was in the good old carefree days when money flowed like milk from the dairies and was as plentiful

as the olives in the orchards. Then, he remembers nostalgically, it was just a question of day-to-day organizing and making sure that everyone received the proper share of the profits.

Today he feels squeezed between the financial institutions which want their money

Jerusalem - The Government's economic policy of maintaining high interest rates was attacked by a senior minister yesterday (Ian Murray writes). Mr Aryeh Nebamkin, the Agriculture Minister, told the Knesset that the rates were destroying the productive sections of the economy. He was concerned about how this was affecting agricultural settlements, especially the moshavim co-operatives.

back and the farmers who want money as usual. Inside this community are 12 families now so deeply in debt that their personal financial problems are insoluble. Their land is not big enough to earn the kind of money they need to pay their debts. Yet, as moshav members, they continue to live like everyone else, drawing allowances, running up credit at the shop, adding each day to their debt and leaving the moshav to bail them out.

"The last few years have

been good years with regard to production and prices but in spite of it, high interest rates and costs have made things more and more difficult," says Mr Eshet.

"We gave loans too easily in the past. We were too naive on our beliefs in the co-operative system. We have to change the system. There will have to be a natural selection of the successful ones."

His moshav of the future would cease to be the simple farming community envisaged by the founders. Its population would double to include town families who wanted to enjoy the country quality of home life while commuting to work.

"The co-operative should be based on economic interest. We cannot go on paying for social considerations. It will create a sounder basis suited to today's needs," Mr Eshet says in words that would have shocked his grandparents when they moved to the valley.

Kfar Yehezkel faces the spring where Gideon chose his warriors from among the careful ones who drank from their cupped hands rather than greedily plunging their heads into the water. A similar kind of selection is looming for the moshavim.

Concluded

Suharto denies family fraud

From A Correspondent, Jakarta

President Suharto of Indonesia has publicly denied that a \$7.5 million charity fund under the chairmanship of his wife has been misused for "personal, family or group" purposes.

Speaking on the first anniversary of the creation of the fund, the President said that every penny of the money had been and would be used for the victims of natural disasters, adding that the money had been banked - although he did not name the bank - and that anyone could check the figures.

General Suharto's wife, Madame Tien, said she had been moved by children who emptied their piggy banks to provide for the needy.

Indonesian newspapers yesterday carried front-page re-

ports of the President's denial, although none of them had published the widespread rumours over the use of the fund, for which the main contributions came from businessmen.

Observers saw the usually



President Suharto: Sensitive about family matters.

reticent President's denial as out of the ordinary, but pointed out that he was known to be extremely sensitive about family matters.

In 1985 when an Australian newspaper carried a story about the alleged wealth of members of his family and associates, Australian tourists found themselves barred from visa-free entry for a day, and Australian journalists resident in Indonesia were told they could not extend their visas.

This year an American financial journalist who had detailed the Suharto family's business interests in a series of articles was notified that his visa would not be renewed.

Economists and foreign observers generally give the retired general top marks for his management of the Indonesian economy.

Inflation in China

Peking to press on with reform of price system

Peking (Renter) - China vowed yesterday to continue with controversial price reforms despite an announcement on Sunday that it would curb rapid increases in prices of food and consumer goods for the rest of the year.

The People's Daily published in full a speech by Mr Yuan Mu, spokesman of the State Council, who said there was no going back on China's determination to overhaul its "irrational price system".

China announced urgent steps on Sunday to curb increases in prices of food and consumer and industrial goods that have risen sharply regardless of a promise by the State Council in January that prices this year would be stable.

Inflation was officially put at 6.3 per cent in the first half of 1987, but diplomats said this was an underestimate.

Mr Yuan said that, in order to develop its economy, China had no choice but to loosen control on prices, except for those on a small number of necessities.

He said the increased supply of commodities in the market in the past few years since price reforms began was evident to everyone, and he blamed the rising prices on illegal price increases by state firms and private businessmen and on poor management and control of the markets.

Loosening control on prices is a key element in the economic reforms of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, which are aimed at making full use of China's vast industrial and human resources.

A Western diplomat said that it looked as if the state

had lost control over prices and did not know what to do about them.

"Peking has given too much autonomy to regions and individual firms to re-centralize again. Administrative controls do not work. There are too many lorries driving around out there with goods falling off the back of them," he said.

Mr Yuan said China would pay more subsidies to stabilize prices of meat, poultry and eggs and would allocate several million tonnes of cheap foodgrain a year to pig farmers in an effort to reduce the falling production of pork, China's staple meat.

The diplomat said that, as a result, China's exports of corn would fall because more corn would have to be diverted to feed the pigs.

Mr Yuan put part of the blame for the price increases on state and private firms misusing monopolies, fixing prices illegally and falsely labelling poor goods as high quality. They are able to do this because demand for so many goods is running well ahead of supply, in spite of repeated orders from Peking to departments and individuals to cut spending.

The Shanghai Liberation Daily gave an example of this imbalance, which is making life so difficult for economic planners in Peking. Consumers in Shanghai this year want 470,000 refrigerators, but its four factories will be able to supply only 67,000 as they lack imported key parts.

Imports were cut as prices rose sharply this year, resulting in many of Shanghai's production lines "having a big sleep", the newspaper said.

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Divided by a common salary

The geography of pay is frequently neglected as a factor in deciding what we should be paid, and it is an area where the north sometimes wins the north-south argument. William Greaves meets victims and victors and examines other key considerations in the search for the right salary

Photographs by Bill Warhurst

When general election voters and social economists talk of the north-south divide they have two images in mind. On the one hand, a once-great industrial powerhouse of the nation becalmed into a state of joblessness and hopeless resignation. On the other, a contentedly-fat cat, stretched out in the certainty of its next meal.

When Edwina Currie, the junior health minister, contemplates "two Britains", her contrast tends to be chip butties washed down with several pints of mild ale "up there" and avocado mousse, attended by a delicate bottle of calorie-conscious Chablis "down here".

David Boyce and Alban Fay, as representative head teachers from each camp, also find time to consider that invisible line which separates their respective fortunes. But for them, the archetypal imagery of an embattled north and a golden south has somehow gone wrong. If the left and right banks

of the Trent really are the big divide, then why is the river suddenly flowing in the wrong direction?

Both men are respected professional members of their local community. Until similar pay rises came into effect later this year, Boyce earned £16,915 a year and Fay £16,500. Both are quietly spoken, unpretentious family men in their 50s and both live in three-bedroom semi-detached homes. There the comparison ends.

Fay can walk a few yards from the pleasant, inner-suburban, tree-lined street where he lives and gaze upon the Pennine hills. Or he can travel, in 15 minutes, to the theatres and super-stores of Manchester's city centre.

Boyce is condemned to being ensnared in a seemingly endless East London sprawl, 90 minutes — and a £3 return tube ticket away — from the West End.

In quality of existence and financial constraint, the lifestyles of the two men and their families are equally removed from each other. And still in the "wrong" direction.

Boyce and Fay have long since realized that personal prosperity bears little relationship to the computerized figures on a pay slip.

As for neighbours comparing their relative incomes, the hidden differences lie not in location but in the perks of the job.

How easy is it, though, to define in real benefit terms the tax-free carrots which employers dangle? "Very difficult," says Denis Crowe, editor of *Income Data Services' Top Pay Unit Review*. "If BUPA membership, for instance, is something which someone feels to be essential and would subscribe to out of his own pocket if he had to, then it is very valuable."

"If he wouldn't have bothered with it otherwise, then it is worth a great deal less. That is why an American idea — offering an employee a catalogue of perks to choose from up to an agreed overall benefit — is catching on fast in Britain."

But, making certain presumptions, such as your annual mileage being around 12,000, the value of a company car to its recipient can be categorized. An Austin Montego 1.6L to someone paying 27 per cent tax is worth an additional £3,600 on his annual salary.

To someone paying 40 per cent tax the same car is worth an additional £4,200. At 50 per cent a Rover Sterling 2.5 litre works out at another £2,800 on top and, in an extreme case, a person paying 60 per cent tax can regard a company BMW 735 as the equivalent of an extra £27,000 on salary.

"And, although harder to assess precisely, a pension scheme which enables its holder to draw out up to £150,000 tax-free is almost certainly the most valuable asset of all."

But in perks-starved education, the hidden factor dividing the Boyces and the Fays is to be found in the only tangible measurement that separates them — 180 miles.

A report by Reward Regional Surveys, a Staffordshire consultancy, shows that company executives in the south-east, although highly paid, were generally under-compensated for extraordinary steep — and rising — house prices, commuting and general living expenses. Blaming centrally-negotiated pay and conditions scales, the report says "that the beaches of the Mediterranean are full of the provincial beneficiaries of this approach."

A survey of the cost of living by the same company shows that an employee on an income similar to Boyce's would need anything between £4,500 and £7,000 a year — depending on the cost of daily commuting — as a London dweller to maintain a standard of living comparable to a counter-



Your money or your lifestyle: The Boyce family (left), do badly in London by comparison with Alban and Kathleen Fay in Lancashire



Similar income and similar housing — the real gap in living standards between these families is 180 miles

part in the provinces. Boyce's weighting is a mere £1,215 a year.

How does the disparity between these statistics affect the daily lives of the two headmasters?

Alban and Kathleen Fay have brought up five children and live with the two youngest — John, aged 22, and Matthew, 15 — in a roomy, early 1930s house worth about £40,000. For 24 years he has been headmaster of St Augustine's primary school in Hulme, Manchester. Kathleen works as a nursery nurse, earning £6,500 a year.

"I suppose our biggest luxury," Alban Fay says, "is that we do run two cars — a Vauxhall Cavalier and a Mini, which are both four years old. We can afford to keep them in good condition and prefer to run them both than have one new one."

"We've been abroad for our holidays four times in the last six years and the only reason we didn't go this year was because I was *hors de combat* with a medical condition. About once every three weeks my wife and I go out for a

meal, usually French or English, and spend around £15 for the two of us, without wine because we prefer to have that at home afterwards. I don't belong to any clubs and I don't play golf, but we do have spates of going to the theatre."

"Most of the shops we need are half a mile away in Chorlton but if we want to go into Manchester city centre it only takes a quarter of an hour to drive in. Usually we have people in to do our decorating and house maintenance, although I do enjoy doing some of it myself as a relaxation."

The Fays have £5,000 in life assurance and insurance bonds and seem contented with an unimpeccable but largely worry-free life.

"People say that we are better off here than in the London area and I would subscribe to that view myself," Alban Fay says. "I certainly couldn't stand a lot of travelling to and from work."

In Hornchurch, David Boyce is also disinclined to complain about his lot, although the differences in

what he can afford are repetitively apparent.

It is 15 years since he gave up the headship of a primary school in Paddington — "it used to take me at least three hours a day to get to work and back" — and took over Thomas Arnold junior school in Dagenham, six miles and about half an hour away.

His wife Nola works as a part-time nurse at the local hospital and they have two daughters, Sarah, aged 20, and Julia, 18. The family live in a small, neat semi with a shared driveway, worth about £80,000.

"We have toyed with the idea of moving a bit nearer the country but I'm just not prepared to take out a £30,000 or £40,000 mortgage," Boyce says. "Although my family likes to go abroad for holidays — they have just got back from 10 days in Italy — I don't go myself. I prefer to get on with jobs around the house."

"The last time we went out for a meal was to a little Indian

restaurant in Upminster in June, on Julia's birthday. I suppose we go out to eat three or four times a year. Nola would like to do so more often, as a change from cooking. Last March we went to the West End to see *Phantom of the Opera*. We had a drink but no meal and, with the tube tickets, it cost £40."

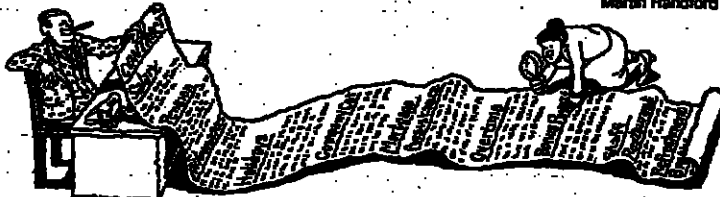
"Until June this year I ran a 1979 Ford Cortina but I've just splashed out for a new Nissan Sunny, partly because it was on special offer with finance at zero interest. That and a new kitchen cost me all I had in the building society and I had to borrow £5,000 for the car."

It might be harder to find a job in the west country, south Wales and the "depressed" north. But if you are lucky enough to have a secure professional occupation far from the Home Counties, the message from the Fay and Boyce households is simple enough: when it comes to value for daily toil, the streets of London are paved with pitfalls.

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HOW TO GET THE PAY RISE YOU DESERVE

Martin Handford



Envy, the poet John Gay maintained, is a sharper spur than pay. A healthy salary increase, however, will usually assuage even the most envious; the problem centres on how to go about getting it.

Isabel Kerr, senior pay consultant at accountants Peat Marwick McLintock, says that when asking for a pay rise or negotiating a starting salary at a new job, it is essential to understand how the pay package is made up.

Its three components — cash, non-cash benefits and conditions of service — should be looked at in detail, with pensions often being the most important element after basic salary. Look, too, at any allowances, holidays, company car, medical insurance, mortgage assistance, overtime or bonuses.

Once you have put your own value on what is offered, think about the prospects for promotion and salary increases in the coming year or three years. It can be worth taking slightly less now for more later.

When seeking a rise, the first step is to see what is being offered elsewhere. Advertisements and surveys can help, but treat them carefully. Treat hearsay about others' salaries with a pinch of salt, and never rely on only one source

about what is on offer elsewhere.

Do not over-value your job. If you say you are worth 50 per cent more, do not be too surprised if your boss tells you to find another employer who will pay it. Be realistic.

Time your request for a rise properly. Ascertaining when pay reviews are undertaken — often two months before they are paid — and discuss your position a month before that. Take along any evidence you may have for justifying more money and talk about the whole pay and conditions package, pinpointing where you believe the shortcomings are. Be reasonable and do not lose your temper.

It can help to submit a memo setting out your reasons for seeking a rise. You will be in a strong position if you have acquired new responsibilities.

If the rise is not forthcoming and you decide to move on, you could find yourself in the happy position of having several offers. Compare the different packages, using your current position as a benchmark. Do not be afraid to tell potential employers about the worth of other offers, even though some firms might not be prepared to horse-trade.

David Sapsted

A call of the wild in the City

The dormouse, a creature of retiring habit, cuddly demeanour and distressingly scanty distribution, has gained an unlikely champion. For the past year Heinz, the food company, has funded a programme which could lead to a fuller understanding of its decline and produce a clearer picture of its conservation needs.

It is one example of a widening spending spree in business support for nature, which means that company auditors must expect to come across ever more bizarre beneficiaries from corporate budgets. While the Government urges the arts to seek increased commercial support, conservationists experience little difficulty in convincing business that a

Everything from chocolate to baked beans is helping the business of conservation

wild creature or a rare plant in distress is a potent marketing image.

Companies are trawling through a lucky dip of deserving projects. Migrating toads are now conducted across a main road near Henley-on-Thames in an underpass provided by ACO Polymer Products. A programme to reintroduce the large blue butterfly, which recently became extinct in Britain, is being supported by the health

food chain, Holland and Barrett.

Barclaycard celebrated its 21st birthday by buying a 180-acre slab of wetland at Titchmarsh, near Peterborough, for the nation. The guests at Prestige Hotels are invited to sponsor oak trees. By returning wrappers to the manufacturer, consumers of Anchor butter trigger a donation to the salvation of orang-utans, black rhino and humpback whales in a support programme planned to raise £100,000. The tape company BASF is funding a garden bird survey and the CEBG is paying for a new bird atlas.

The World Wildlife Fund's corporate fund raising department expects to almost double its income from business this year, from the 1986 figure of £1 million. The income is still relatively small compared with sponsorship of the arts, which will receive £25 million from business organisations this year, or sport, with £160 million in 1986. But it already represents approximately 5 per cent of the Government's annual grant of £36.9 million to nature through its agency, the Nature Conservancy Council.

The WWF imitates standard commercial practice in selling wildlife. It mails a seductive brochure to companies and follows this up with a presentation. Companies' marketing needs are then matched against more than 1,000 projects in the fund's data bank, drawn from all the main UK conservation organizations. Some are projects already under way which need further support; many are themes which could not otherwise have been started.

Businesses support conservation projects for a



variety of motives. Some, like Shell, have quietly done so for many years, with no overt marketing aim. WWF's Kate Brooks said many of the new supporters are looking for commercial gain and want to

They spend budgets, and want sales benefits

reach specific target audiences. She says: "They wouldn't be doing it otherwise. After all, they are spending their marketing budget, so they expect a marketing benefit." Cadbury's recent one of its slow-selling chocolate bars in the shape of leopards and elephants, with the prom-

ise of donations to the International Wetlands Campaign for every bar purchased. The repackaged bars have outstripped predicted sales.

To date, the biggest commercial supporter of nature is Heinz, which is spending £1 million in a three-year programme. The many projects it backs include protecting orchid sites, the reintroduction of sand lizards, rescuing bat colonies and funding other research. The nature bodies are delighted with the financial backing of their new allies, but they insist the money will not soften their criticism of companies whose activities threaten nature. "We can't be paid off," Kate Brooks says.

Gareth Huw Davies

THE TIMES SLEEVELESS LAMBSWOOL SLIP-OVER

This 2-ply lambswool sleeveless sweater is just right for summer wear when you want warmth with freedom of movement. Made in Hawick, Scotland from 100% pure new wool, with a close knit for added warmth and wind resistance, the high quality wool ensures that it is both soft to the touch and longlasting.

The styling is classic, with a ribbed v-neck, armholes and waistband, suitable for both men and women. Wear it over shirts or blouses and team it with either skirts or trousers.

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Chest sizes: 34", 36", 38", 40", 42", 44".

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THE TIMES DIARY

Dressed to kill

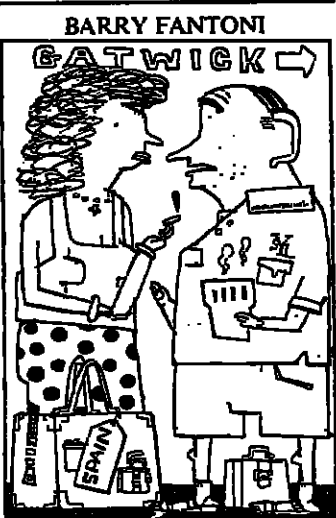
My assumption that Margaret Thatcher applied the same criteria as the rest of us in choosing clothes to wear at important meetings is way off the mark, judging by the claims of author Raymond Cohen. He lauds the PM as the mistress of power dressing – able to influence international events by the colour of her frock. At an EEC summit in 1982, he says, she “forcefully” presented her dissatisfaction with the state of the community by wearing funeral black, while at a summit in Stuttgart her daytime choice of cyclamen pink was an expression of her assertive femininity. Cohen, who teaches International Relations at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, makes his claims in a new book on diplomacy *Theatre of Power*. He says that her change from pink to the “reddish dress anyone could remember” for a hard-talking dinner at the same Stuttgart meeting was clever use of a colour associated with “war, bloodshed and victory”. So now you know.

Mould breaker

Social Democrats in Stockholm South have been flummoxed by a plate on the door of the constituency office which proclaims “Ian Wigglesworth MP.” Party workers have been trying to remove the sign since Wigglesworth lost the seat to Tory Tim Devlin at the general election – but were unable to do so without damaging the door. Kay Kirkham, the constituency secretary, considered taping over “MP” but has finally taken the plunge and removed the plate, altogether. The question now: whether to cover the damage with a bigger sign or buy a new door.

Wright stuff

American publishers, the kings of hype, have learnt one lesson from the British government: Simon & Schuster is shrouding the latest offering by Watergate journalist Bob Woodward in secrecy. Galley proofs have been destroyed and even the title won't be released until publication this autumn. But as it can't rely on a prosecution by the British government to boost sales, it has lost some battle and revealed the book's subtitle, *The Secret Wars of the CIA*. It is believed that Woodward had long chats with William Casey, the former CIA director, before he died earlier this year. S & S denies a publicity ploy, but predicts that the book will go to No 1 on the bestseller list and “knock spy catchers off”. No wonder the publisher is pushing: Woodward's books since his collaboration with Carl Bernstein have been deemed a cure for insomnia.



‘At least we can be sure they’ve finished building the airport lounge’

Energy uncaged

Glasnost has provided a glimpse of all that's wrong at Moscow Zoo. Buildings are falling down, the flamingos need more space and there is a constant danger of animals escaping. The aquarium is closed to visitors after being declared unsafe – the roof leaks, and the glass of the main tank is cracked; because there is no emergency generator a valuable collection of fish was lost during a power cut. But help is at hand. The shipbuilding minister, Igor Belousov – whose office is so close he can gaze into the tigers' eyes – has taken a personal interest and arranged for repairs and improvements, including a new veterinary centre and children's playground. As *Moskovskaya Pravda* said in praise of the ministry's initiative: who's next?

Mark his words

Attempts to stamp out the estimated £600m business in forged Salvador Dali prints, which has prompted dealers including Sotheby's and Christie's to refuse to handle any Dali prints, could, I fear, be fruitless. Last month Robert Descharmes, friend and business adviser to the 83-year-old Spanish surrealist, announced that new “authorized” prints would bear a distinguishing watermark. But this plan has been greeted with scepticism by Dali's American business advisers and by Mark Rogerson, author of *The Dali Scandal*. He predicts that it will take forgers little time to start producing prints bearing a bogus watermark. “Just a case of whistling into the wind,” he says. “The real danger is that the large number of forgeries will erode the value of any of his work that isn't done in oils.”

PHS

Think again, Dr Owen

In an open letter to his former party leader,
John Grant questions the wisdom of
spurning merger with the Liberals outright

Dear David,
I understand your decision to stand down as SDP leader and to opt out of talks with the Liberals about a merger which you strongly oppose. I sympathize with your wish to maintain a separate and continuing Social Democratic identity and may yet stick with you.

Yet I do not believe that this is the time for uncompromising long-term commitment. Indeed, it is time for you to apply to the situation a dose of that hard-headed realism with which you are rightly credited. It is time for you to recognize the SDP's position as it is, not as you would wish it to be.

Like you, I resent David Steel's opportunism in forcing the pace on merger, partly to protect his own position, which damages the cause of inter-party unity which he purports to promote. Like you, I have been unimpressed by the welter of apologies on Steel's behalf from his SDP friends. Like you, I did not leave the Labour Party to join the Liberals. I remain deeply suspicious of Liberal attitudes on defence and other crucial issues.

But unlike you and your supporters on the SDP's national committee, I would not have been bounced into an early ballot by Steel's manoeuvre. If you thought you might win by returning the ball fast, you clearly miscalculated. Better that the case against merger at this time should have

first been fully aired at our policy conference, the Council for Social Democracy. Instead, next week's conference has been devalued and its views pre-empted.

I voted against the merger and for closer working with the Liberals. Mine was not an objection in principle to a new party but a response to the unnecessary haste and uncertainty.

But now that a majority has backed a merger, the terms are all-important. Since the vote Shirley Williams, the SDP president, and Bob MacLennan, our probable stopgap leader, have given assurances on the constitution and policy to protect SDP objectives, I am far from certain they will be able to deliver. I believe the promoterists sold the negotiating pass by insisting on a merger or bust.

But what if they do get it right? If they ensure that the new party embraces all the essentials of the current SDP constitution, including watertight policy safeguards, especially for defence? Logic then would be against us in continuing the anti-merger battle.

Will a pact with Labour become

more likely with a new party? That is possible, certainly if proportional representation was part of a package, but it remains only a shade more likely than a deal with the Tory wets. Neil Kinnock would need to risk his own neck to get such an agreement through his party. Those who reckon he will play betray their ignorance of the real situation inside today's distraught and divided Labour Party.

There is a risk, of course, that the new party will turn out to be a Liberal Party Mark Two. It could become the kind of locally-orientated grab-a-grumble bunch which picks up by-election seats but cannot relate to the serious business of government and of overriding national needs. That way, its overall support will dwindle to old-style Liberal proportions. It will do no more than indulge in the sterile politics of protest.

But should we encourage a four-party system in which the centre ground divides? Proportional representation is a very long way off and the existing system ensures that the smaller the minority organization the more futile is its

future. That was why the SDP and Liberals came together.

The past months of warfare within and between the SDP and the Liberals have shattered the illusion of unity, perhaps irreparably. A new party will not erase the harm but has a better chance of short-term damage limitation and longer-term recovery. Much can happen in four years to both our Conservative and Labour opponents – and probably will.

Your resignation as leader releases you from immediate responsibility. However regrettable, that is proper in the circumstances. We may both doubt that our negotiating team will have the strength or the will to secure acceptable merger terms. Then let's call their bluff. Set a high price but make it clear that you will reconsider your position if the price is right and is met.

I worry that too many of your closest advisers tell you what they think you want to hear. You owe it to more than a minority of die-hards not to capitulate, not to take part in political gymnastics, but openly, honestly and coolly to review your position and let your head overrule your heart.

Sincerely,
John Grant
The author, a former Labour and SDP MP, is chairman of the Association of Social Democratic Trade Unionists and is a member of the Council for Social Democracy.

Mary Dejevsky on the wider implications of the Baltic protests

Moscow
The weekend demonstrations in the Baltic states confirmed two truths: one old, the other new. The old truth is that more than 40 years after the Second World War the people of the three Baltic republics still resent their incorporation into the Soviet Union. Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians still yearn for the days, few though they were, when their republics were independent states.

The new truth is that the Soviet response to demonstrations has changed. Before this year any anti-Soviet action involving more than two or three people within the bounds of the Soviet Union would have been treated as a subversive threat broken up by police or their civilian bully boys.

The last time a demonstration was handled clumsily was during the International Peace Congress when a small demonstration by Jewish refugees in central Moscow was broken up violently in full view of Western television cameras. At a stroke, the propaganda value of the congress, which had attracted Western stars of many political persuasions, was undermined and perhaps even negated.

Subsequent events – a couple of small anti-government demonstrations during and after the May Day parade in the Ural city of Sverdlovsk, the demonstrations by Crimean Tatars in Red Square last month and Sunday's Baltic protests – suggest that the change of policy is real. Press articles – none of which appears, despite *glasnost*, without official approval from someone – have said that demonstrations are something the Soviet authorities and the Soviet public must get used to if *glasnost* and democratization are to mean anything.

That the authorities felt able to live with the Baltic demonstrations demanded, however, a degree of courage – on both sides. While the Tatars who came to Moscow with their protest performed a feat of admirable organization and displayed a brazenness rarely seen in the Soviet Union, their group of up to 1,300 people was always manageable. There was little danger that the protest would get out of hand. The numbers of available police and the overwhelmingly hostile Russian public ensured that the Tatars could go just so far as the authorities would allow them, and no further.

In the Baltic states things are very different. Estonians and Lithuanians in particular have rarely shrunk from open protests even in the days when demonstrations were regularly broken up. Nor can the police rely on the public for support. Anti-Russian sentiment runs high. Sullen acceptance of Russians and passive resistance to learning Russian are the norm. Russians who have moved to the Baltic states tend to live within their own community;



Setting a pattern for the Balts: Crimean Tatars demonstrate in Moscow last month.

When dogma comes up against demo

outside they are often ostracized. In a clash between police (predominantly Russian) and a large group of demonstrators, the potential for violence would be great.

This danger was clearly feared by the Soviet authorities well before Sunday's demonstrations. Sensing that the combination of *glasnost* and anti-Russian sentiment in the Baltic could bring thousands, perhaps even hundreds of thousands, on to the streets, the media launched a campaign of discouragement.

In the week before the anniversary of the Nazi-German treaty of 1939, radio, television and newspapers abounded in comment on Baltic history as seen through the Soviet prism and warnings about the dangers of anti-Soviet “provocations”. Especially virulent comment was reserved for Western radio stations such as Voice of America, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe which were accused of broadcasting details of the venues for the demonstrations and inciting anti-Soviet protests.

In the event, the authorities can be pleased with their decision to allow the demonstrations to proceed without police intervention. The many thousands of protesters they may have feared did not materialize. Even in the Latvian capital, Riga, where some esti-

mates say 2,000 gathered, the policy of non-interference paid off. The demonstrations were peaceful. Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians were allowed to vent some of their grievances, and that in itself may have reduced by a little the constant tension in the Baltic states.

The peaceful nature of the protests means that another of the risks to the twin policies of *glasnost* and “democratization” in the Soviet Union has been reduced. If there had been violence, or if many more people had turned out, opponents of change would have felt vindicated. The campaign to disarm *glasnost*, which came to the surface last week in a *Pravda* article about patriotism, is still close to the surface of Soviet life.

It is not just the authorities which have to educate themselves as to the need to tolerate other opinions and listen to argument if Soviet society is to become more democratic. It is the Russian public as well. Dogmatic assertions have been part of Soviet education and part of Soviet life for so long that any deviation from what has hitherto been accepted encounters widespread hostility. In parts of the Soviet Union where Russians are in the majority it is not difficult to whip up hostility

towards demonstrations. During the Tatar protests, the police had to ensure not only that they kept the demonstration under control but that they restrained the crowd of onlookers as well.

The challenge posed by the Baltic demonstrations was not just a matter of practical policing and policy towards demonstrations in future. It also impinged on another area which is still under heated discussion: the “blank pages” in Soviet history. One of the calls made by Sunday's demonstrators was for the publication of the protocol appended to the 1939 Nazi-Soviet treaty which dealt with the future of the Baltic states.

The official Soviet line in recent days has been that the treaty itself served the long-term interests of the Baltic peoples because it saved them from being absorbed into the Third Reich. This is not how the peoples of the Baltic republic see it. They regard the treaty as a crude piece of power-broking in which Moscow ensured for itself prosperous parts of Europe it had long coveted. They believe that the secret protocol would prove their case.

At present, Soviet historians are conducting a thorough revision of their recent history and some of the blank pages – the losses caused by collectivization, the numbers killed during Stalin's purges, even the truth about Soviet preparedness for war in 1941 – are being filled in. Others, however, especially those relating to foreign policy, are not. Contemporary foreign policy has similarly proved less accessible to *glasnost*. Yet until Russians and their neighbours know the truth about their past – all of it – the trust that many Russians so crave and the suspicion that foreigners still nurture towards them will persist.

Bringing the drunken driver to book

The government has decided to cut spending on anti-drunk driving campaigns drastically because they don't seem to work. Why is it so hard to change public attitudes on this subject and what can we do about it?

Because alcohol is socially acceptable its properties as a drug tend to be overlooked. It is the most powerful depressant freely available, but it also initially produces a sense of well-being or even euphoria. In other words it makes the driver feel that things are better than they actually are and that he is capable of performing better than he actually can.

The dangers of such an attitude at the wheel of a car are obvious. Alcohol reduces the ability to attend to the complex incidents which occur while driving and slows down reactions to the unexpected. Accidents associated with alcohol are thus more likely to result in death or permanent disability than those which are not.

To plan an effective campaign we need to know more about the offending drivers, for example whether they are ordinary social drinkers, problem drinkers or alcoholics and what the mix is. This information is available for

other countries but it does not necessarily apply here.

We also need to know a lot more about the attitudes of drivers towards drinking and driving. Bearing in mind the euphoric properties of alcohol and the dependence upon it of problem drinkers and alcoholics, it should have been obvious long ago that telling drinkers not to drink and drive is a waste of time and money. After they have had a few drinks drivers no longer believe there is a risk of accident, and experience has taught them that there is very little chance of being caught.

Only 13 per cent of drivers involved in accidents are breathalysed, and two thirds of male offenders are found to be over double the limit – in other words they can have made no attempt to keep within it. Conviction for a drinking driving offence is a typical feature in the early history of alcoholics. Patients frequently express surprise that they have been able to get away with it so often before being caught.

When Barbara Castle introduced the Road Safety Act in 1967 she assured Parliament that police would not concentrate their

activities outside pubs and drinking clubs, but these are the places where high-risk groups are most likely to be found.

Any new approach to the problem must increase the risk of being caught. The experience of Australia and other countries suggests that random breath tests can help to reduce serious accidents significantly. The next step should be to fit the penalty to the individual offender. It should have been foreseen that automatically returning a licence to an alcoholic after a year's disqualification without checking his medical condition would lead to repeat offences. The measures subsequently being introduced to deal with the high risk driver do not go nearly far enough.

Finally, we need to pay special attention to young drivers because they are inexperienced drivers, inexperienced drinkers, and they are inexperienced in driving after drinking.

Between 1978 and 1984 23 per cent of drivers at all ages killed in accidents were found to be in excess of the 80mg limit; the figure for those between 20 and 24 was 39 per cent. It has been estimated that even at concentrations as low as 30mg/100ml younger drivers

are four times more likely to have an accident than older ones. In some Australian states the introduction of a lower or zero level for younger drivers has been shown to reduce their accident rate and should be seriously considered in Britain. But not before steps are taken to improve drastically enforcement of the present law.

Another factor influencing alcohol-related accidents involving young drivers is the legal drinking age. Drivers aged between 18 and 20 comprise only 7 per cent of licensed drivers in the United States but they account for 16 per cent of all fatal accidents caused by alcohol. This is why the US government has threatened to withhold subsidies for road improvements for those states which have relaxed their laws unless they restore their legal drinking age to 21.

It is a great pity that our own government appears to be more concerned with increasing the availability of alcohol than with dealing with the consequences of its abuse.

John Havard
The author is secretary of the British Medical Association.

Alan Ryan

Getting welfare in balance

Before root crops kept cattle properly fed in the winter months, autumn was the season to slaughter animals fattened in the summer pastures. This autumn it is the sacred cows of party doctrine which are destined for the abattoir. But one which will surely survive is the welfare state. The direct Conservatives are committed only to “value for money” and the consumer's right to choose something other than the public provision: Labour knows that in its devotion to the welfare state it has a clear lead over the Tories: the Liberals look back to Lloyd George and the “people's budget,” and the SDP sees the welfare state as the practical implementation of the cardinal virtue of niceness.

But it's not at all clear that the welfare state is such a good thing. For the left, it will delay the transfer of power to the working class; that, after all, was the point of the German system of social insurance at the end of the 19th century.

Neo-liberals, whether fans of Adam Smith and the market or of John Stuart Mill and individual initiative, have no time for the welfare state. It is bound to be inefficient and paternalistic: it rots the character of the recipients, who are induced to become sly and ingratiating, and it rots the character of the providers, who are tempted to create bureaucratic empires. Only the discipline imposed by a regime of self-help can make everyone behave properly.

It's all too easy to think of the welfare state as the child of “Lib-Labery” – the political and intellectual alliance which sustained the reformist Liberalism of Edwardian England and found its expression in the Beveridge Report. But it was just as much the offspring of imperialists such as Leo Amery. The First World War had revealed that the British soldier was in almost every respect less fit for action than his German opposite number; the Germans saw their population as servants of the state who had to be kept fit to do their duty – the British had to follow suit.

In many ways, the collectivist, nationalist view is the most coherent and straightforward defence of public education and public health programmes. It also has the great merit of focusing on two or three central needs and not sprawling out into a general defence of the nanny state. Sanitation, child care clinics, adequate diet and housing and effective education fall to the state to provide or supervise; beyond that, next to nothing.

Still, it's nearly half a century since Leo Amery. The defence of the welfare state is now the prerogative of the soft left and the caring classes. But that defence is an intellectual mess. At least three totally different doctrines are intertwined. One insists that the welfare state rests on justice – those whom it cares for either have borne the burden of earlier social and economic life going, or

are about to, and those who are healthy, employed and in the prime of life owe them something in return. A second insists that the welfare state rests on altruism – those who are healthy, employed and in the prime of life ought to be kind to those in need. We would not refuse to take in a baby dumped on our doorstep; we ought not to be less hospitable to the babies we cannot see before us. The third doctrine is the peace-

ful, leftist version of Leo Amery's nationalism – we are, as the Bible has it, members one of another; ill health, unemployment, the trials of old age strike unpredictably at any of us. Let us meet this collective fate co-operatively rather than in isolation. And if it turns out to be cheaper to do it that way, that is a bonus.

It doesn't take a degree in logic to see that these arguments run off in different directions: justice suggests that the idle and the feckless should be left to stew in their own juice; altruism suggests we should do what we can for them; but an altruist willing to pay to have babies rescued from the Cleveland social services department to look after them thereafter. Moral collectivism appeals to some people, and makes others queasy; I suspect it as a Trojan horse for paternalism and moral bullying.

Still, that is beside the point. The point is that we pay large sums for a welfare state whose existence has precious little thought-out justification. But we can't tell whether we get “value for money” in the absence of any consensus on what good we are trying to do. Are we trying to give people the feeling that society cares for them? Are we trying to teach them how to care for themselves? Would we do better to give money to the worst off and leave them to spend it on whatever they choose – housing, clothing, medical care and education for their children? How can we decide unless we have some clearer idea of our purposes than any we have now?

For my part, I think the welfare state is justified only as a second best. Given the disorganization inherent in a capitalist economy, systematic mopping-up will always be needed. Given the resentments and tensions created by social change and economic growth, some soothing of the wounds will always be needed. But in almost every field from education to the care of the terminally ill, flexibility and control would be best served by small-scale, local, voluntary or private provision.

The rational policy maker, steering between left and right, would see the need to get resources into the hands of the badly off in order to make them more independent, not less. That is what middle-of-the-road politics ought generally to be about – creative government in the short run so as to have less of it in the long.

The author is a fellow of New College, Oxford.

however . . . Henry Stanhope

Jaws? Nothing on Paws

A scientific study has revealed that as soon as the domestic cat leaves the family hearth he is transformed into one of the most lethal natural predators in Britain. I could have told them that.

The most professional killer I ever encountered was Peter. He was one of a sequence of cats who lodged with my family during and just after the war – before they had their individual come-uppance on the Great Western Railway or under the wheels of a passing car.

There was shy, sensitive Smuts who played the piano. Mrs Demmon the street walker. Roy the hermaphrodite and so on. But the finest of all was Peter. Peter was a hunter.

He was jet black with fur which glistened like washed coal and the muscles rippled underneath it as he stalked through the cabbages. His slightly elongated head heightened his resemblance to a panther, and he surveyed the world with disdain through amber eyes.

He was in no sense a lap cat. Picking him up was a man's job anyway, and he always disliked the indignity. He looked as much out of place on one's knee as Mike Tyson at a meeting of the Townswomen's Guild.

We once had a black Persian aristocrat called Nigger. The name would now have the entire family, including the cat, up before the Commission for Racial Equality, but at that time was not seen as pejorative. He was also a notable hunter, but looked on it as more of a rich cat's sport. He relied on a team of beaters who would flush out his prey, moving furniture, rolling up the carpets, cutting aside any brambles – while he continued his lunch or afternoon nap. Then, when the preparations were complete, he would languidly stroll up to administer the coup de grace.

Peter disdained such assistance. He would lie in the sun in the garden, his eyes half shut like a judge after lunch at the Garrick. But on scenting or sighting his prey he would move with the speed of a shell, delivering verdict, sentence and execution in one explosion of bone and muscle. Fishing took his fancy for a while, in the stream which bi-

sected the meadow in front of my aunt's house on the outskirts of Shrewsbury. He never caught much, but that was because there was not much to catch. Had a pike swum upstream from the Severn, Peter, I have no doubt, would have caught it.

He turned next to rabbits, imposing his own kind of population control on the warrens in the nearby fields. He never killed for food, being sufficiently well fed at home to bring his catch back unscathed to the kitchen. As meat was strictly rationed, the family skinned them and ate them. I think Peter liked to feel useful.

Unfortunately he did not know when to stop. One fine spring night my aunt and uncle were awakened by a terrible commotion at the window. Jerking upright in bed they were appalled to see a pair of yellow eyes glaring at them balefully through the glass.

They threw open the window to discover Peter with a very large rook in his mouth, which he promptly dropped in the room before disappearing back into the darkness. In his belief that the family preferred their meat on the hoof or, in this case, on the wing, he had delivered a terrified bird alive and well – which it demonstrated by giving a loud squawk and flying to the top of the wardrobe.

Now anyone who has ever had to cope with a sparrow in the kitchen in the daytime will have some idea of what it is like trying to catch an agitated rook in one's bedroom at 2 o'clock in the morning. Eventually it was captured and returned to the garden, by which time dawn was breaking and Peter had returned with another one. He clearly understood that one rook did not make a pie any more than one swallow made a summer. He took every-one's lack of gratitude rather badly.

Peter had a sad end. He was wounded one night while out hunting and the wound was infected by tetanus. The local fauna must have regarded his passing as a day of liberation for their kind – and no doubt celebrate the anniversary to this day. For my part, rabbit pie has never tasted quite the same again.

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1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481-4100

MR SCARGILL WINS A VOTE

Until yesterday the President of the National Union of Mineworkers had lost two national strike ballots and avoided a crucial third. Now Mr Arthur Scargill has finally won a victory. The three-to-one majority to give his executive authority to take strike action against British Coal's revised disciplinary code was a convincing vote. In terms of the guerrilla war of politics it was a success. In terms of the future of miners' jobs, wages and conditions, it is an irrelevance. But that can only be an advantage in Mr Scargill's calculations.

On the vital issues that will determine the future size of the coal industry, the negative left of the NUM cannot be sure of support even from those members that remain after the mass defections to the Union of Democratic Mineworkers. It is still in retreat in the face of economic realities, fighting rear-guard actions along the way. What better, therefore, than an emotional question of principle to create a splendid diversion?

The revised code is not a wholly new issue but was highlighted by the dispute over the disciplining of miners at Frickley colliery in Yorkshire. British Coal needs to tighten discipline, principally to deal with the wildcat strikes or "ragouts" that have plagued mines in some strong NUM areas since the year-long strike. It is also taking a less supine attitude to troublemakers in general.

There are, therefore, elements in the code, especially where it differs from Acas models, to which a normally suspicious miner might reasonably object. British Coal is moving into line with the system of appeals to industrial tribunals under the employment protection laws. There have been cases, however, where British Coal has refused to reinstate individuals who have successfully appealed.

The NUM nominally wants to return to the pit "umpire" system of binding local arbitration on individual disciplinary disputes. But Mr Scargill hinted yesterday that this might not be a fixed position. The executive is no longer his poodle.

SYMBOLIC GRAVE

It has long been assumed that, like the remains of his 10 fellows who were hanged at Nuremberg, the ashes of Rudolf Hess would be scattered to the four winds. That way there would be no "Nazi shrine". At the same time, as soon as Hess was dead, Spandau prison would be pulled down, partly for the same reason.

What has happened is that the body was presented to the family, thus making it possible for any such "shrine" to take the form of a grave with Hess in it — on the face of it, something much more emotive than a prison without him. It has already made it possible for the surviving Hess to pose the 93-year-old body of his father for *Bild Zeitung*, and for whoever was prepared to bid high enough for foreign rights to the grotesque sight. So the four powers' handling of the death of their troublesome prisoner, for which they had ample time to prepare, contains inconsistencies.

This does not mean that the four powers have got absolutely everything wrong. It was perhaps wrong to keep Hess in prison for all those years — although those who constantly point this out do not make it clear how it would have been more humane to release him into post-1945 Western society. That society contains rather more people prepared to kill him than people prepared to reverence him as an elder statesman. But the decision to keep him locked up was not that of all the powers. The British, Americans and French were for letting him go after a decent interval. It was the Soviet Union which insisted that life should mean life. And the Soviet Union had a power of veto in the matter.

But this does not mean that it was wrong to release the body. After keeping him in prison for 41 years, allowing him to have a dignified burial was a belated act of humanity. The four powers were not to know that the corpse would be subjected to the final indignity of an

Wherever the battle-lines eventually lie, however, it is clear that Mr Scargill would prefer they were drawn with emotion rather than reason. In the talks planned separately with Acas the NUM is set to concentrate on emotive elements in the code such as possible dismissal for offences outside the place of work, whether or not there have been criminal charges or a conviction, and the restrictions on an employee's right to be represented by whomever he likes in disciplinary hearings.

Sir Robert Haslam, the British Coal chairman, will not want to pick a fight on this relatively unimportant ground. A win for Mr Scargill would help rehabilitate his standing. It could serve the additional, but by no means secondary, purpose of embarrassing the UDM, which has noted but not opposed the code and welcomes the improved legal rights gained by abandoning the umpire system. An unnecessary diversion from the main task of modernizing the coal industry would serve only the interests of the vengeful, but currently peripheral, NUM president.

The main thrust of Sir Robert's current strategy is to introduce flexible shift working in many pits. This is important to the economics of new collieries. It is essential to justify investment on which the future of many marginal or loss-making pits depends, since it can cut the capital cost per tonne by up to two-thirds.

Flexible working will already go ahead in one or two UDM pits. But the crucial Margam project in South Wales is waiting for a national ballot of the NUM on this subject. The NUM conference last month called for a national ballot. The executive was to decide a date. But nothing more has been heard of it since the dispute over the disciplinary code. Mr Scargill, who opposes flexible working and local agreements, will no doubt hope that the emotion of one ballot will carry over to another. Any friend of the coal industry must hope that his members do not make a second suicide attempt.

appearance on the mass circulation front pages. That was the family's doing. Also, the release of the body shows that after 41 years — a period which almost coincides with the immense success story that is the German Federal Republic — it is no longer necessary to worry too much about an old Nazi's grave becoming a shrine to that country's soil.

The ashes of the other Nuremberg defendants had to be secretly disposed of because such shrines were considered a distinct possibility. It was not known whether a liberal political order could take root in Germany. Now we know that it can.

It may be objected: what of the "neo-Nazis" — skinheads, and members of minor political parties — who hurried to the little Bavarian town which was originally supposed to be the last resting place? The significant thing was how feeble were their numbers. It is at best uncertain whether West German soccer crowds contain more young brutes wearing swastikas, or giving Nazi salutes, than British soccer crowds.

That there are potential Hitleresque festering in West German beerhouses is not in doubt. But the last one came to power only as a result of a unique coming together of circumstances culminating in slump. Today nations more often expect Germany to get them out of slumps.

One of the four powers, however, is unworried about the "Nazi shrine" aspect. For the Soviet Union, the more Nazi memorabilia in West Germany, the easier the job of keeping alive the idea of the German threat. For a while, the Soviet press will make the most of the skinheads around the "secret" grave of Rudolf Hess, assuming the skinheads can find it. But West Germany is safe from those youths as long as it maintains the liberal institutions which they, and the Soviet Union, despise. This is why it is safe for Hess's body to lie indefinitely in West German soil.

WHO RULES IN KHARTOUM?

The collapse of Sudan's coalition government raises doubts about the future of democratic rule in Africa's largest country. It does not, however, come as a surprise.

The coalition of the Democratic Unionist Party and the Umma Party was put together by Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi in May of last year after elections which ended two decades of military rule. It was always an uneasy union. The DUP, based in the north of the country, has traditional close links with the northern neighbour, Egypt, from which it receives financial backing. The Umma party has a history of antipathy towards Cairo although this has been moderated by strategic necessity during Mr al-Mahdi's rule.

These old differences have been dangerously exposed in recent weeks. The trigger for the ending of the coalition was the replacement of a DUP member by an Umma-supported member in the country's five-man Supreme Council. His election was said to have been engineered by the Umma because the DUP candidate had strong pro-Egyptian sympathies as well as having supported the deposed ex-President Gaafar Nimeiry.

The dissatisfactions within the administration are, however, more widespread than this. The most important are the need to end the civil war in the south of the country and to reach agreement with the lending institutions over Sudan's \$12 billion external debt. In neither of these areas has the coalition succeeded in making any perceptible progress after 16 months in power.

The war in the south continues, with no immediate hope of resolution. The rebels will not countenance coming to agreement unless the government abandons Islamic law; this the coalition is fearful to do in case it upsets Muslim sentiment in Khartoum. It has been

equally unwilling to make economic reforms of the kind which would satisfy the International Monetary Fund, despite declarations that it intends to do so. Thus, the foreign debt goes un serviced, the middle class in the cities thrive by operating a "free market" economy outside government control and the countryside returns to a subsistence economy.

The chances are that the current quarrel may still be patched up. But two groups in Sudan will be watching the outcome of the problems in the coalition with interest. One is the Muslim Brotherhood, which gained a small number of parliamentary seats during the last election but remained outside the coalition. Although the Brotherhood lacks general sympathy in the country as a whole, it has a strong following in Khartoum and the ability to organize disturbances. The other group is the army which, if affairs appear to be slipping out of control, would be likely to attempt a coup.

For the moment, the civilian government retains popular sympathy. The repressions of military dictatorship are still remembered with distaste. There is also considerable feeling in Sudan that the solution to the debt problem — seen as having been caused by the profligacy and greed of the former president and his friends — lies not with government policy but in forgiveness by Western creditors.

If the West wishes to see Sadiq al-Mahdi retain power, a lenient line on Sudan's debt would be the most helpful course of action. But there is little that the outside world can do to resolve the internal squabbles of Sudan's politicians. Unless the government can maintain itself as a united and effective force, the Sudanese risk facing a repetition of events during the 1960s, when a similar experiment in democracy gave way in disarray to the army.

'Zero option' in a kindlier light

From Field Marshal Lord Carver
Sir, It is disturbing that somebody who is credited with such a high-sounding title as "Director of the Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies" can have published in such a prestigious journal as yours an article so alarmist as Gerald Frost's in your issue of August 20.

"The zero-zero option", he writes, "will expose Europe to the considerable intimidatory power of the Soviet Union's conventional and chemical weapons, to nuclear systems outside the scope of the talks and to new systems which the Soviets may be now deploying".

Does he seriously suggest that the deployment of the US Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles effectively nullified those threats? Without the zero-zero option, the formidable threat of the SS20s would be added to them, as it has been for some time.

He writes that it "will make Europe more dependent on the US land-based (CBMs) (inter-continental ballistic missiles)", rendering the US nuclear support of Europe "even more incredible than it is now". Why are the Pershing IIs and Tomahawks so much more credible than all the other US nuclear weapon systems, which greatly outnumber them?

He states that West Germany will be the only West European nation to retain land-based nuclear weapons, apparently ignorant of the fact that other Nato nations, including those who have forces stationed in the Federal Republic, man delivery systems with US warheads, quite apart from the French systems.

His statement that "this flimsy nuclear flag-leaf cannot be expected to deter a Soviet attack" totally fails to recognize the important factor that the presence of US Army and Air Force conventional forces in Europe, linked to the whole US nuclear armoury, land, sea and air-based, acts as a major deterrent to the Warsaw Pact engaging in any military adventure west of the Iron Curtain.

The picture he paints, therefore, of a Federal Republic of Germany

forced to seek neutrality as a result of implementation of the zero-zero option, leading to "the crumbling of an already battered Western Alliance and the end of the US as a superpower", is as misleading as it is defeatist.

Yours truly,
CARVER,
House of Lords,
August 20.

From Viscount Watkinson, CH
Sir, Gerald Frost, in his article, "The sub-zero option that faces Europe", only puts one side of the case.

The Reagan zero-zero option did not spring out of the blue. It is a development of the long-term "two-track" policy of Nato based on the need to maintain a credible nuclear balance, whilst searching for the "verifiable" scaling down of nuclear armaments. In a world that has a vast nuclear overkill such a policy makes sense.

Verification, if properly applied, is a considerable prize that can do much to guard against the misunderstandings that have led to war in the past. It should also be possible, by this means, to guard against the substitution of one weapon system for another.

The total commitment of the USA to Europe is guaranteed by the large segment of her armed forces that would be immediately engaged in West Germany, in any war. So peace will continue to rest, as it has done for 40 years, on the knowledge by an aggressor that he cannot win, and courts destruction, by his first strike, conventional or nuclear.

With strict verification and the maintenance of the West's deterrent forces in other theatres it does not seem to me likely that the zero option risks "a neutral West Germany" or "the crumbling of the Western Alliance".

In any case how can the West, provided that there are proper safeguards, refuse to negotiate a policy that it has itself proposed?

Yours sincerely,
WATKINSON,
Tyma House, Shore Road,
Bosham,
Chichester, West Sussex.

Closer watch on gun controls

From Dr Denis Parr
Sir, Your recent editorial, headed "Gun law" (August 21), referred to "the pathological dimension of gun ownership". In psychiatric practice it is by no means rare to learn that a patient lawfully owns a shot-gun or even a firearm. This knowledge causes no special concern in most cases, but in others (e.g., of psychopathic personality, morbid jealousy, or manic-depressive illness) it is bound to be disquieting.

Nevertheless, I have personally felt, as a rule, that I could do no more than share my misgivings with the general practitioner and next-of-kin and endorse the hospital case-file with a cautionary note for the information of colleagues in future.

Behavioural crises apart, it is not possible to quantify on psychiatric grounds the long-term risk that a weapon may eventually be misused. If review of the regulations leads to a requirement of active medical screening of applicants for certificates the profession will no doubt do its best to provide a service. However, bearing in mind the difficulties of giving dogmatic advice even in questions of fitness for driving a motor car, too much should not be expected of us.

Yours etc,
DENIS PARR,
30 The Drive,
Hove, East Sussex.
August 22.

From Squadron Leader J. W. Porter, RAF (read)
Sir, The recent tragedy at Hungerford now poses the question, how does one cater for the shooting enthusiast and also safeguard the general public against an incident of this kind?

May I suggest that an interest in guns and firearms is not a morbid or sinister aspect of human nature but a genuine fascination with the complex mechanisms of such weapons and the achievement of perfection in their skillful use. One proposal that I have that may be worthy of some development is to place the storage of military-style firearms under the auspices of the MoD. Weapons would be stored in the local drill hall, used on the local MoD range and used under supervision. Gun clubs would in some way have affiliated membership of the Territorial unit in order to use the facilities of the ranges and armory.

I feel that these basic steps would ensure that the male youth of today would benefit from the proper training that is required. Weapons and ammunition would only come together in an appropriate venue and would be secure

from domestic crime. This could all be a condition of ownership and imposed by the chief constable.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. PORTER,
Grey Garth,
Leadenham, Lincolnshire.

From Mr Hamish Orr-Ewing
Sir, Chained to the wall, as I write, are a .22 target rifle and a 12-bore shot-gun. Legislation requires the police to treat these firearms quite differently and not as common sense might lead you to expect.

The .22, a clumsy and improbable aid to violent crime, requires a firearms certificate. Having held one since 1942 I can assure you that, before issue, lengthy personal checks are made and intended uses are examined in detail. When and if granted, the weapon must be chained and the ammunition kept separately.

On the other hand you need to be a pretty "bad hat" to have a shot-gun licence refused. Once you have the licence you can buy and sell dozens of shot-guns if you want to, keep them where you like and buy cartridges, including the heaviest shot, any time without restriction.

As ever there are historic reasons for these anomalies, but unless we rationalise the law on ownership and use of firearms we are deluding ourselves if we believe that we have effective gun control in this country.

Yours faithfully,
HAMISH ORR-EWING,
Fox Mill, Purton, Wiltshire.

From Mr David Reeves
Sir, It is not anomalous that whilst members of HM Forces and the police have to be issued with firearms from strictly supervised armories, civilians may amass any amount of weapons at home because they call themselves collectors? Should not collectors' guns be required by law to be unable to be fired?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID REEVES,
10 The Drive,
Oakington, Cambridge.

From Mr W. J. Tomlinson
Sir, In the wake of the Hungerford massacre there will inevitably be emotional, panicky demands for tighter controls on firearms. Before giving way to these we would do well to heed the motto of the (American) National Rifle Association: "When guns are outlawed, the only people to have guns will be the outlaws".

Yours faithfully,
W. J. TOMLINSON,
13 Hawthorne Close,
Woking, Surrey.

Flow Country forests

From Mr George Lopes
Sir, As a part-owner of open moorland in the Cairnness and Sutherland area, I must draw attention to two matters which require urgent clarification from the Government.

Firstly, they should make it a condition of grant approval and continuing tax concessions that these new plantations should be surrounded by well-maintained, traditional stock-proof fencing for the lifetime of the plantation, not just the initial establishment period. All farmers, crofters and deer forest neighbours are living in constant fear of losing their stock and thus existing livelihoods.

Secondly, planting should be a good distance away from the marches to allow for a wide fire-break. It is essential that moorland is burnt in rotation to have the best grazing. At present large areas are being rendered sterile and useless.

Until there are assurances on these two points the new owners and their agents can expect little co-operation from the locals, whose voice should be heard before all the other organisations claiming expert knowledge of the so-called "Flow Country".

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE LOPES,
Skelpik Lodge, Bettyhill,
Thurso, Sutherland,
August 20.

Risk of wasting Ethiopia aid

From the Deputy Director of the United Nations Association
Sir, We welcome the fact that your leader of August 20 draws attention to the warnings of another Ethiopian famine this year made by the UN World Food Programme. We understand from them that the situation is extremely serious, affecting more regions than just Tigré and Eritrea, and it calls for an early response of the kind announced on August 19 by the UK in order to prevent another disaster.

Your leader implies a dichotomy between long-term development assistance and immediate emergency relief. Yet in January Michael Priestley, the UN Assistant Secretary General based in Addis Ababa, told an international donors' meeting that unless Ethiopia can count on sustained development assistance, it is certain that when there is next any appreciable deficiency in rainfall, then once again 10-15 per cent of Ethiopia's population will be immediately and directly at risk of starvation.

The rains have failed this year and another disaster is imminent. Official development assistance annually has barely risen above the \$6 per capita figure before the 1984-86 famine. It was realised by everyone concerned as long ago as 1974 that relief aid is not the answer to Ethiopia's endemic famine problem, but long-term

sustained development is, though little has happened.

You highlight the ideological basis for Western donors withholding development aid until reforms are effected, but on humanitarian grounds alone development aid should not be used as a political lever. Any argument used to justify refusing Ethiopia development assistance, or indeed any other country facing a similar crisis, can be regarded as spurious as the UK and other Western nations trade with and sell arms to a number of countries with repressive regimes.

The immediate point is that there must be a response to the alarms sounded by the early-warning systems of the UN and relief agencies. Unless both development assistance and emergency relief are provided in sufficient quantities, as the UN has called for, the compassion and generosity shown by the British public during the 1984-86 famine will have been for nothing.

Yours faithfully,
MYRIEL DAVIES,
Deputy Director,
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
3 Whitehall Court, SW1,
August 21.

ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 25 1846

See bathing had been a pastime favoured by George III and the Royal Family. After George IV had stayed at Ramsgate in 1827 it quickly became a fashionable resort. Twenty years later it had acquired great popularity, especially with working-class Londoners, the place and people were richly captured by Frith in "Ramsgate Sands", the scene shows no sign of the "wantonness" so deplored by "A VISITOR".

BATHING AT RAMSGATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir, — Last year, by means of your most useful journal, publicity was given to the malpractices attending the bathing at Ramsgate. I hope you will this season allow me, as eye-witness, and one perfectly disinterested to lay before you the real state of the case, and "print it and shame the fools". Much has been said about the gross indelicacy of men standing on the sands and watching ladies while bathing; but the truth is, the impropriety rests, I am sorry to say, in most instances, with the gentler sex! They do not confine their water frolics to the bath under the awning, but boldly, and I must add, indecently, wander away, and so expose themselves to the vulgar throng, who are all on the look-out. They do not take half-a-dozen plunges (which really are all that are required for actual healthful purposes), but they remain for nearly half an hour sporting like mermaids in the sea, forgetting how unbecoming is their appearance, and that the waves, either coming in or receding, repeatedly force up their loose dresses, and so expose parts of their delicate frames, which, as Sam Slick would say, to pro-noun-ces elsewhere by their correct names, would be considered most indelicate; they do not go singly, nor in pairs but actually endeavor to get up a sort of polka or gallop in the water. I beg leave to appeal to any of your readers who have visited Ramsgate if what I have related be not a scene daily witnessed from 9 o'clock until 1 by those who remain on the once yellow sands. The machines appropriated to the gentles are too much too near the ladies; and, if the water be low, the men must of necessity walk several yards, exposing themselves to the vulgar multitude. The Ramsgate sands, at bathing time, are crowded like a fair: dozens and dozens of chairs are let out at a penny the sitting, just in front of the female bathing place; and it really seems that the beach is crowded as a sort of idle lounging place for the wanton and dissolute. Now, Sir, I do not pretend to be a Joseph, but I do flatter myself that I have a little regard for decency, and I do fearlessly assert that the mode in which bathing is permitted in Ramsgate must be disgusting to any person possessing the least feeling of delicacy; the male bathers ought to be compelled to wear short drawers, as is the custom on the continent, and the ladies ought not to be allowed to bathe unless clad in dresses not open at the breast; and if they appear beyond the awning (which by-the-by ought to be kept in a proper state of repair), a policeman or two ought to be stationed on the sands to call out to them, and thus particularly direct attention to the offending parties. By this means, the feelings of really modest persons, who are obliged almost daily to wait upwards of an hour ere they can be attended to, would not be outraged, and a scene of wantonness checked, which, if suffered year after year to go on, must tend sadly to debase the better feelings of man, and bring into odium a watering-place which, I believe, is generally pronounced to be, by the medical world, one of the most salubrious.

Trusting that you will oblige, not only me but hundreds of your readers, by thus calling attention to the subject.

I remain, your most obediently,
A VISITOR.

— Crescent, Aug. 21.

Second-hand letters

From Mr C. A. Crofts
Sir, By this morning's post I received yet another business letter which was signed by a secretary on a p.p. basis.

I suppose I could regard it as a form of delegation of responsibility, though that would mean that the originator of the letter has a touching faith in the ability of the secretary to translate what is on a tape or in a notebook into a coherent grammatical and correctly-spelled letter, an over-optimistic attitude if some of the letters which I receive are taken as evidence. However, I am inclined to regard the practice as discourteous.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. CROFTS,
Anchor House,
Dymock, Gloucestershire.
August 13.

Benefit of clergy

From the Reverend C. O. Mason
Sir, Mr Bridgeman-Sutton's letter (August 19) is highly misleading. The clergyman's "tax-free allowance" for heating and lighting is not a fixed amount, but relates to the actual expenditure on these items in a home which is generally an office as well.

More importantly, it is a part of the stipend, not in addition to it. There is no customary extra provision of stipend and house for those who cease work owing to their "inability to manage it", nor of housing for those who fall sick.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES MASON,
32 Crescent East,
Hadley Wood,
Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Pecking order

From Mr George M. Tricks
Sir, At the time of the agricultural census in June, my 20.4 hectares were only supporting six farmyard hens. I have today received a 21-page booklet, signed by the Minister of Agriculture and the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales, advising me on aspects of the welfare of my flock.

Do you think, Sir, with the welfare of the Exchequer at heart, I should resist further diversification?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE M. TRICKS,
Sherborne Farm,
Lifton, Bath, Avon,
August 16.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
August 24: The Duke of Kent this evening took the Salute at the Edinburgh Tattoo.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Michael Campbell-Lamerton.

Luncheons

Edinburgh University
Graduates' Association
Major-General John Matheson, President of the Edinburgh University Graduates' Association, and officers entertained Sir John Burnett and Lady Burnett at luncheon on Friday in the University Staff Club to mark Sir John's retirement as principal of the university.

Among those present were Miss Cecily Giles (vice-president), Professor Neil Campbell, the Rev Dr Stuart Louden, Dr Anne Schofield, Mr Andrew Young and Miss Jean Guild (Editor of the University Journal).

Appointments

Latest appointments include: Captain (Commodore) E.S.J. Larkins, RN, to be promoted Rear Admiral and to be Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Overseas), in succession to Mr Vice-Marshal B. Higgs on January 5 next year.

Superintendent A. Savill to be promoted Commandant and to be Director of the Women's Royal Naval Service, in succession to Commandant M.H. Fletcher in next March.

Mr John Francis Sweetman to be Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons from September 2, in succession to Mr Clifford John Boulton, who has been appointed Clerk of the House.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M.J. Cadbury
and **Miss P. Morales Martinez**
The engagement is announced between Matthew, younger son of Sir Adrian and Lady Cadbury, of Knowle, West Midlands, and Patricia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Morales Martinez, of San José, Costa Rica.

Mr J.P. Kemp
and **Miss S.C. Whitehead**
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. Kemp, of Harriet, Suffolk, and Slobhan, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Whitehead, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Mr P. Knox
and **Miss A.J.S. King**
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Canon and Mrs Ian Carroll Knox, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and Annabel Jane, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Simon Stuart King, of the West House, Walsham-le-Wilms, Suffolk.

Mr B.D.D. Provost
and **Miss L.F.I. Plaisted**
The engagement is announced between Bryan, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. Provost, of Brisbane, Australia, and Lydia, younger daughter of the late Mr M.H.N. Plaisted, of Fitchampstead, Berkshire.

Marriages

Mr K.D. Barry
and **Mrs K. Goodstein**
The marriage took place quietly in Croydon yesterday for Mr Kenneth David Barry and Mrs Kathleen (Peggie) Goodstein. Mr James Shaw was best man.

Mr H.M. Stuchfield
and **Miss V.S. Pledger**
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 22, at the Parish Church of St Mary, Walthamstow, Essex, of Mr H. Martin Stuchfield, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C.R. Stuchfield, of Sparrow Hall, Stanway, Essex, and Miss Valerie Susan Pledger, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Pledger.

Mr E. Vaughan
and **Miss C. Levine**
The marriage between Mr Edward Vaughan and Miss Corinne Levine took place on Friday, August 21, 1987, in London.



Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, with Mrs Jean Clive, Judge, whose appointment as Chief Executive of the Catholic Marriage Advisory Council - the first woman to hold that post - was announced yesterday. Mrs Judge, of Sydenham, south London, is the council's director of counselling and training. She will start her new job on October 12.

Best friend to the disabled



Mrs Gladys Rainbow, of Rugby, Warwickshire, with Rani, the first dog to be trained under the Dogs for Disabled scheme launched yesterday. The albatross will assist its disabled owner with walking and is trained to open doors, fetch objects, such as cordless telephones, and to pick up items dropped on the floor (Photograph: Philip Dunn).

Science report

Isolation of gene encourages fight against breast cancer

By John Newell

Scientists at the Cancer Research Laboratory of the Chester Beatty Research Institute in Fulham, led by Dr William Gullick, have discovered what appears to be an important cause of breast cancer.

In research supported by the Cancer Research Campaign they have identified a gene that behaves abnormally, a so-called oncogene or cancer-causing gene, which overstimulates breast tissue cells, provoking them to grow and divide uncontrollably and so becoming malignant.

The gene is believed to control these molecules on the surface of the cell that are sensitive to what are known as a growth sector, a hormone-type substance circulating in the bloodstream. Growth sectors stimulate cells to grow and divide when they interact with a cell's surface at specialized sites or receptors.

Normally the growth and division of cells is held in a delicate balance by the amount of growth sector circulating and the sensitivity of cells to it. But if a cell for some reason

suddenly forms 20 times as many as normal receptors for growth sector, then it will be stimulated to grow and divide 20 times as much as normal, resulting in the uncontrolled growth and division called cancer.

This is what Dr Gullick and his colleagues believe happens in a large number of cases of breast cancers. Detailed tests of tumour tissue show that about one in three had far more growth factor receptors than normal on cell surfaces, up to 20 times as many.

A closer look inside the cancer cells revealed that the excess of growth factor receptors is due to an excess of the genes for them.

What seems to be happening in some breast cancers is that there are 20 times as many genes for growth factor receptors as there ought to be, and that the cells containing all the genes and so make 20 times as many receptors as they should.

The story may not be quite as simple as that, because Dr

Gullick's team is still not certain that the structure it is looking at actually is a growth factor receptor. However, it is almost identical to a similar structure in rats which is known to cause cancer when the gene responsible for it behaves abnormally.

Moreover, the structure that is studying is very similar to another structure found in human cells which is known to be a growth factor receptor. The evidence, though strong, is not yet conclusive.

New knowledge of the ways in which different breast cancers develop should help doctors to devise treatments most appropriate for a particular patient. It may also be possible to develop new drugs which will block growth factor receptors, and so stop tumours growing.

The abnormality found in breast cancer has also been found in some kidney and stomach cancers by Dr Gullick's and other research teams. The ultimate benefits from this work may be widespread.

OBITUARY

MISS SHEILA van DAMM

Winning rally driver who ran the Windmill

Miss Sheila van Damm, Britain's leading woman driver in motor rallies during the 1950s, died on August 23. She was 65.

She came fresh to the sport, and in the space of a few years won a string of international rallies. She won the Ladies' European Touring Championship in 1954, and the Coupé des Dames - the highest award for women drivers - in the Monte Carlo and Alpine rallies.

She was a fresh-faced woman, possessed of an infectious sense of fun, who summed up her achievements with English understatement as "screaming up and down mountains on very bad roads".

Soon after stepping out from behind the steering wheel for the last time, she took over from her father the running of London's Windmill Theatre - the theatre whose proud boast during the Blitz had been "We Never Closed". It was her misfortune a few years later to have to close the theatre down.

Sheila van Damm was born in London on January 17, 1922, the youngest of a family of girls and daughter of Mr Vivian van Damm, the director of the Windmill Theatre. It was as a publicity stunt for the Windmill that she took part in her first rally, in 1950, with her sister, Nona, as co-driver.

In this event, the MCC Car Rally, she drove a Sunbeam-Talbot entered by the Rootes Group. The words "Windmill Girl" were painted on the side of the car. For her father it was no more than a publicity stunt; but not for Sheila - she won third prize in the ladies' section.

On the strength of this performance she was invited to join the all-woman crew of a Hillman Minx in the 1951 Monte Carlo Rally. In the RAC Rally in that year she entered her own Hillman and won the ladies' prize for closed cars under 1,500 cc. This was the only occasion on which she competed as a private entrant - normally she drove cars on behalf of the Rootes Group.

Her first important success was in the 1952 Motor Cycling Club Rally when she won the ladies' prize in a Sunbeam-Talbot. In the 1953 Monte Carlo Rally, however, a



puncture in the mountains put her out of the running. Soon afterwards she drove a new Sunbeam model in a speed test in Belgium and set up a new Belgian national class record for two to three litre cars at a speed of 120.135 mph.

The 1953 Alpine Rally was her most serious test to date and it proved to be her biggest success, for with Miss Anne Hall she won the Coupé des Dames and one of the coveted Coupé des Alpes for finishing the rally without loss of marks.

When she took part in the first Great American Mountain Rally that year, she was accompanied by a man co-driver for the first time. Her next Coupé des Dames was in the 1954 Tulip Rally, during which she won a ten-litre race round the Zandvoort circuit.

By winning the ladies' prize in the Viking Rally in Norway, she set the seal on her winning the Ladies' European Touring Championship. In one year alone she had done 14,000 miles of competition motoring.

The 1955 Monte Carlo Rally was a challenge, because although she had competed in this rally every year since 1951, she had yet to win its Coupé des Dames. On this occasion she achieved her ambition; and later that year she shared the Women's European Touring Championship with Mrs Hall.

In between rallies she was occupied with her father's theatre, and in October 1955 she asked Sir William Rootes to release her from the team because the time had come for her to work more at the Windmill. At Rootes' request

she took part in the 1956 Monte Carlo Rally, but without success.

But Miss van Damm's flame was not yet extinguished. Having officially retired from rally driving (although she reserved the option to drive occasionally for fun) she took up motor racing for the first time when she drove a Sunbeam Rapier in the 1956 Mille Miglia. She averaged 66.37 mph and won her class.

Her father was left the theatre in a will. Miss van Damm in turn inherited it from her father when he died in 1960. She spent long hours in her office there, keeping a severe eye on the business.

Originally a cinema, the Windmill was converted to a theatre in 1931 and opened with a straight play. But when legitimate theatre failed, a policy began of non-stop revue, and it was there that were nurtured such comedians as Peter Sellers, Jimmy Edwards, Tony Hancock, Harry Secombe, Richard "Stinker" Murdoch, Bruce Forsyth and Alfred Marks, all cracking jokes between the appearances of the chorus girls. It was also famed for its tableaux of nude girls.

The mushrooming strip shows of Soho, however, and the growth in permissive films, beat the theatre at its own game, and proved its undoing. It was to Miss van Damm's chagrin that she carved out yet another niche for herself when she finally closed down the theatre in 1964.

As a rally driver, Miss van Damm possessed considerable skill and determination, finishing the course in every rally in which she took part as an official driver. As well as a driving licence, she held also a pilot's licence, gained during war-time service in the WAAF.

Her autobiography, *No Excuses*, was published in 1957. In the following year she was appointed first honorary colonel of the Warwickshire and Worcestershire battalion of the WRAC (TA).

She retired to Sussex where, with her sister, she led a quiet life, running a farm, country house and stables. She had no desire to make headlines again, and confined her driving to country lanes.

PROFESSOR C. B. MACPHERSON

Professor C. B. Macpherson, OC, who has died in Toronto at the age of 75, was a scholar of international repute in the world of political science.

He was for many years a member of the staff of the University of Toronto, where his name, with those of Marshall McLuhan and Northrop Frye, completed a renowned triumvirate whose members put Toronto on the intellectual map, in their different spheres.

He was also a visiting professor at universities in Israel, Denmark, Australia and the United States.

Apart from periods at the

universities of Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, and a year with the wartime information board at Ottawa, Macpherson spent his career at Toronto, where, in a number of books, he elaborated theories which were regarded as Marxist by some, but which, in fact, tended to see the salvation of socialism as lying in its embracing liberal-democratic values.

He challenged the idea that socialism is antithetical to liberal democracy; and argued that it might reject capitalism's tendency to promote self-centredness without jettisoning its valuable con-

ceptions of political participation and intellectual freedom.

The Macpherson viewpoint was expressed in *The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism - Hobbes to Locke*, *The Life and Times of Liberal Democracy* and in other books and papers which were translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese.

Macpherson received a number of honorary degrees and was made an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1976.

He leaves his widow, Kay - herself made a member of the Order of Canada for her work for women's rights - and by their two daughters and a son.

REAR-ADMIRAL D. P. GURD

Surgeon Rear-Admiral D. P. Gurd, CB, FRCS, who died on August 9, at the age of 77, specialized in the scientific study of the eye, and gave long service in Naval hospitals around the globe.

Dudley Plunket Gurd was born in Belfast on June 13, 1910. He was educated at Belfast Royal Academy and at the city's Queen's University, entering the Navy as a surgeon lieutenant in 1934.

He was promoted to lieutenant commander five years later, and in 1943 was awarded the Gilbert Blane

Medal for services to Naval medicine.

He was promoted surgeon commander in 1945, and since then served in Royal Navy hospitals at Malta, Barrow Gurney, Hong Kong, Plymouth and Haslar, and as assistant to the Medical Director General.

While in Hong Kong, Gurd also lectured on ophthalmology at the university. In 1952 he was appointed to the Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St John in Jerusalem and Jordan (he was later made a Knight of the Order).

He served at the RN Hospi-

tal, Haslar, from 1959 to 1966, when he was promoted surgeon rear-admiral and posted to the RN Hospital, Bighi, Malta. There he remained as medical officer-in-charge until his retirement three years later, when he went into private practice.

Gurd was a skilled surgeon whose talents were highly prized. He was a man of wide interests, among them languages, medical education and religion. He was also a keen sportsman.

He is survived by his wife, Thérèse Marie, and by their son and daughter.

Archaeology

Spartan life for castle dwellers

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

The glamorous picture of medieval castle life fostered by the cinema, with jousts and wassails in knightly halls, has received some sobering correction as the result of recent excavations at one of Britain's earliest castles.

Twenty-seven seasons of excavation at Hen Domen, the first castle of Montgomery in the Welsh borders, have yielded "no finds which could dispassionately be called 'aristocratic'", according to Mr Philip Barker, who has directed the work for more than a quarter of a century.

Hen Domen is a simple motte-and-bailey earthwork, built by one of William the Conqueror's greatest magnates, Roger de Montgomery, between 1070 and 1086. It was in its time "an aristocratic site of crucial strategic importance, close to a major ford over the Severn", Mr Barker says.

Only the defences are impressive, however: the finds include tiny scraps of pottery, and the only metal objects are nails, knives and arrowheads. There is a distinct shortage of

coins, golden goblets, arms and armour, and the other appurtenances of the medieval image.

In fact, says Mr Barker, it was not for the distinctive Norman form of the motte, which held a timber stronghold, it would be difficult to tell that Hen Domen was not an Iron Age village with a rampart.

There is a dramatic contrast with Roman sites in the area, which have yielded tens of thousands of pottery fragments, hundreds of coins, and evidence of trade as far as the east Mediterranean. At Hen Domen, the most exotic import is a jug from Lincolnshire: nothing even from Roger de Montgomery's home in Normandy can be identified, Mr Barker says.

Although Christianity was a powerful social force in the Middle Ages, there is no definite evidence of it at Hen Domen: even the building identified as a chapel is only considered to be so because it has an apsidal end, and because, says Mr Barker, one would expect to find a chapel in an aristocratic castle.

"If so powerful a force as Christianity cannot easily be detected, other aspects of the spiritual and intellectual life of the site will be equally elusive", he argues.

"There is little to suggest the presence of women, and nothing to suggest children, although the owner's wife and children presumably lived with him, from what we know of castle life in general.

"Everything points to a life of great simplicity: only two of the many buildings in the bailey show any sign of heating. The impression is of a life of great hardness, not unlike year-round camping.

"There is nothing to suggest literacy, and only one coin has been found in a quarter of a century of digging. At Hen Domen we seem to be in a quite different world from that of the courtly aristocratic life commonly envisaged in the medieval castle," Mr Barker says.

He will be pursuing the elusive early Normans again next year, in one of the longest-running digs in British archaeological history.

Today's royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will open the new Caithness General Hospital in Wick at 3.00.

The Princess of Wales, as Patron of the British Lung Foundation, will attend the launch of the foundation's North West branch at the Liverpool Medical Institution, 114 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, at 10.55; and, as Patron of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, will open the new regional Children's Cancer Unit and the new CAT Scanner at the Alder Hey branch of the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital at 12.05.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev Norman Alexander, Vicar, North Devon, diocese of Exeter, to be also Rural Dean of Exeter, same diocese.
The Rev Timothy Atkins, Hon. Priest, diocese of Exeter, to be also Hon. Priest, diocese of Exeter, same diocese.
The Rev David Bailey, Curate, South Devon, diocese of Exeter, to be also Curate, diocese of Exeter, same diocese.
The Rev John Barker, Vicar, Canon, diocese of Exeter, to be also Canon, diocese of Exeter, same diocese.
The Rev Anthony Bates, Vicar, Canon, diocese of Exeter, to be also Canon, diocese of Exeter, same diocese.
The Rev John Potts, Vicar, Canon, diocese of Exeter, to be also Canon, diocese of Exeter, same diocese.
The Rev Gerald Price, Curate, diocese of Exeter, to be also Curate, diocese of Exeter, same diocese.
The Rev Michael Silley, Assistant Vicar, diocese of Exeter, to be also Assistant Vicar, diocese of Exeter, same diocese.
The Rev John Potts, Vicar, Canon, diocese of Exeter, to be also Canon, diocese of Exeter, same diocese.
The Rev John Potts, Vicar, Canon, diocese of Exeter, to be also Canon, diocese of Exeter, same diocese.

The Rev Philip Francis, Assistant Curate, St Mary's, Exeter, to be also Assistant Curate, St Mary's, Exeter, same diocese.
The Rev John Potts, Vicar, Canon, diocese of Exeter, to be also Canon, diocese of Exeter, same diocese.
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BIRTHS

On August 19th, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a son, James, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 20th, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a daughter, Jane, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 21st, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a son, John, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 22nd, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a daughter, Mary, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 23rd, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a son, Peter, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 24th, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a daughter, Susan, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 25th, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a son, David, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 26th, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a daughter, Elizabeth, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 27th, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a son, Michael, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 28th, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a daughter, Sarah, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 29th, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a son, Christopher, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 30th, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a daughter, Victoria, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On August 31st, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a son, Andrew, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On September 1st, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a daughter, Emily, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On September 2nd, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1, a son, Thomas, was born. The mother, Mrs J. H. Smith, is the wife of Mr J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E.C.1.

On September 3rd, 1987, at the home of the parents, Mr and Mrs J. H. Smith, of 123 High Street, London, E

THE ARTS

Screen test of sexism

In *Putting Women in the Picture* (BBC1) the lucidly intelligent, commonsensical Helena Kennedy was concerned about the relationship of women to language and their confinement too often to what in our culture is a black hole of non-significance: exclusion from television.

The case, of course, has been made before but, as the sacking of Joan Bakewell showed, it needs repeating. Executive power, Ms Kennedy rightly stressed, is as important as screen time. Most

TELEVISION

institutions are male-dominated, irrational and inefficient. Women might just remember that telephones are for speaking to people, that nannies should have mace-sweepers, let alone that television companies should be more enterprising.

Ms Kennedy, though, should not have restricted her concern for television's emphasis on looks to women. It is no coincidence that the excellent, if substantial, Peter Hobday works mainly on radio. The flash-faced whizz-kid male television executives on her programme reflected perhaps a nexus of power and appearance in the style-conscious Eighties. Also her criticism of sit-coms for having a received image of bourgeois family life ignored the great pioneering series such as *Hancock* and *Steptoe* which centred on oddball single men.

Furthermore, the complexities of the relationship of language and power defy simple prescriptive interventions which strike out "man" from our vocabulary. That is not to say we are locked forever in descriptive norms. Great literature often radically alters our "language" of perception. But it will take much more than a non-sexist guidebook before all personhood are allowed out of the black hole on prime time.

Andrew Hislop

City of mystery and romance

GALLERIES

The Image of London Barbican

Drawing in England from Hilliard to Hogarth British Museum

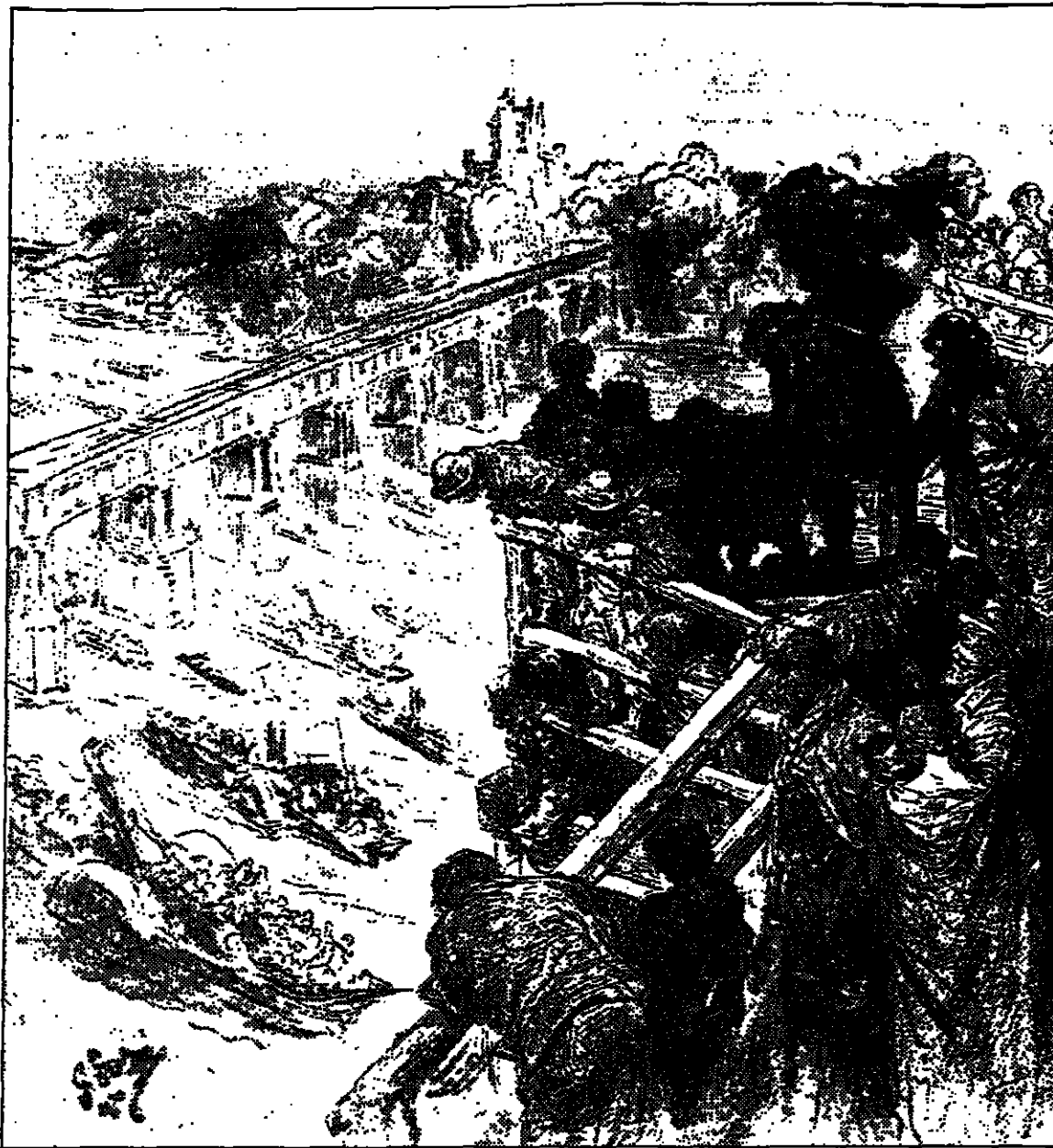
Cazabon

Commonwealth Institute

At the Edinburgh Festival this year Mary Queen of Scots figures as a sort of artistic Rorschach test: in London it is London itself. The fascination of such shows as *The Image of London* at the Barbican Art Gallery until October 18, is to see just how one subject strikes a number of different artists at different periods, and lends itself to infinite interpretation and reinterpretation in the eye of the beholder.

An extra twist is given to this particular show by the fact that all the artists represented are foreigners — travellers who made a brief visit to London (in some cases, such as Rembrandt, probably not even that) or emigrants who lived and worked there for many years. We always love to know how others see us, reserving the right to be alternately flattered and outraged. Not too much occasion for outrage in this case, however, even if a number of the Dutch (who were fighting us around that time) do tend to attribute the Great Fire, with evident satisfaction, to the Will of God confounding regicides (rather belatedly, one would have thought) or smiting the enemies of the moment. On the other hand, if Gustave Doré takes by and large the darker view of London labour and the London poor — seen surveying the Boat Race entourage in *Putney Bridge* — that no doubt had something to do with the slant of Blanchard Jerrold's text for his *London, a Pilgrimage*, as well as with his own possibly superior Paris-based view of the situation.

In any case, the subject itself is not immutable. The show is arranged chronologically, and gives us a very clear picture of how the city itself grew and evolved through the centuries. In fact the interest of the earlier sections is primarily topographical (though one must make a partial exception for the unpredict-



A darker view of Gustave Doré: the London poor surveying the Boat Race entourage in Putney Bridge (detail)

able genius of Hollar), and it is not really until we get to the middle of the 18th century and the arrival of Canaletto that purely artistic interest takes over. The section of the show which introduces Canaletto is aptly labelled "The New Rome", for it shows a suspiciously orderly, elegantly arranged city, in which the supposedly realistic depictions of Canaletto are hardly distinguishable in spirit from Antonio Joli's shamelessly fantasized *Capriccio* with a view of the Thames and St Paul's (c. 1746), in which the familiar scene peeps through the columns of a grandly improbable South Bank viewing platform.

Though in the 18th century De Loutherbourg has a creditable stab at the sublime with his historical theatrical *Great Fire of London*, it is left for the 19th century and the side-effects of the Industrial Revolution to bring out the mystery and romance — as well as the squalor — of the London scene. We are in the same quandary as the heroine of Antonin's *Red Desert* with the yellow smoke which is beautiful and kills the birds. No one can doubt the blight of endless pea-soupers and a constant miasma of soot and noxious vapour shrouding all. But equally the result, seen through the eyes of Whistler or, later, Monet, is

totally magical. Presumably too it had its effect on the last major contributor to the show, Derain. His dazzlingly coloured Fauve evocations of the Thames from 1905-06 cannot in any sense qualify as realistic depictions, and yet they did not come into being quite arbitrarily: he must have seen something similar to what Monet saw, and reinterpreted the prismatic colour effects in his own personal way.

As well as the more familiar works, which are wonderfully well represented, there are some interesting novelties, ranging from the bizarre, including Yoshitara's un-

blinkingly slant-eyed speculation about *The Port of London* in 1862, to the breath-taking, like Tootorop's glowing Pointillist *Charing Cross Bridge* of 1886 and Le Sidaner's darkly shimmering *St Paul's from the River*, *Morning Sun in Winter*, of 1906-07. It is good to be reminded too of the great Dane Hammershoi's visits to London, and of Bastien-Lepage's, though the brilliant *Little Boat Black* is not here (the only major omission I can see), at least there is a splendid landscape, *Waterloo Bridge*, to show us London's cosmic makibol explained in yet one more distinctive fashion.

Strangers and sojourners figure quite prominently in the British Museum's large and impressive show *Drawing in England* from Hilliard to Hogarth (until the end of the month). Hollar crops up again, with views (not all of them in England) and his strangely obsessive pictures of women's fur muffs. Then there are Rubens and Van Dyck and Lely and more wanderers from the Low Countries than you could shake a pencil at. And later on the odd Frenchman like Louis Chéron and Daniel Marot to introduce at least a touch of exotic influence. But there is also a fair measure of true-born Englishmen, and one could not say that they are automatically outshine.

What one remembers from the English drawings is oddity as often as first-rate quality: things like John Talman's strangely empty and eccentrically composed *The Rhine outside Leiden*, or Charles Beale's spirited *Carter Fighting*. In any case, the show leaves us wondering, yet again, at the incredible riches the Department of Prints and Drawings has tucked away, waiting to be seen.

Another, more off-centre rediscovery is to be seen, also until the end of the month, at the Commonwealth Institute. Cazabon is Michel Jean Cazabon (1813-1888), the most remarkable (indeed, probably the only really professional) artist of 19th-century Trinidad. He was schooled in England, studied painting in Paris, and eventually returned to Trinidad to produce several distinguished volumes of lithographic views as well as many watercolours and oils of Trinidadian scenes and people. How many is now only gradually coming to light. Certainly Cazabon is proficient enough, and interesting enough in his exotic subject-matter, to be well worth more than a cursory glance.

John Russell Taylor

Liberty hall

PROMENADE CONCERT

La traviata

Albert Hall/Radio 3

For the past three or four years Glyndebourne's visit to the Proms has been by no means a second-rate substitute for the Sussex lawns. The close focus on the purely musical drama of a production can bring considerable gain. *La traviata* proved no exception.

Those who found the visual detail of Sir Peter Hall's original production claustrophobic will have been delighted by the liberating effect of Christopher Newell's discreet semi-staging. I was not entirely convinced at first. It would test anyone's invention to bring the spirit of the ballroom to a bare stage: the guests stood around like spare parts, and Alfredo's tentative declaration of love was further undercut by his subsequent peeping, like a latecomer, through the curtains of one of the hall's doorways.

As for Violetta, Desira Cotrubas had joined the original cast for this single appearance on only six hours' rehearsal; and for a while it showed. Her responses somehow did not mesh; her voice, too, had a daring but rough ride in her "Sempre libera deggio". It took the confrontation with Germont (Brent Ellis) to get her going. Cotrubas's voice let its full bouquet open out during "Dite alla giovine". It was wonderful, for a single moment, to experience a packed hall without one movement of body or breath as, anticipating her extraordinarily powerful ending, she dropped to a chilling half-note.

Bernard Haitink's support, with the London Philharmonic, was at its finest. His is a classical reading: finely and lovingly shaped, and as such nicely matched by the Alfredo of Walter MacNeil. I noticed these qualities more than I had at Glyndebourne: both he and Ellis's Germont seemed to have found greater depth and breadth.

Hilary Finch

And now for the fireworks

The South Bank this evening begins a 10-day festival centred around the interests of the composer

Harrison Birtwistle (right): Paul Griffiths welcomes the project



Despite its rather twee post-Jacobean title, promising "Harrison Birtwistle, his toys, his dreams...", the South Bank festival starting this evening should be extraordinarily stimulating. It is such an obvious idea, scarcely needing the example of the National Gallery's similar enterprise: invite a major creative artist to make his own selection from the repertoire, then sit back to watch the fireworks.

What has resulted is almost a 10-day Birtwistle composition. Of course, there is evidence of the handwork of Bayan Northcott, who has helped in the planning of the series: perhaps the very welcome presence of Stefan Wolpe can be ascribed to him. But in the main this is a tour of Birtwistle's particular musical landscape: a landscape in which the 19th century is an insignificant feature (Beethoven, Liszt and Brahms have tootholds), in which Mahaut is a more considerable figure than Mozart, and in which most that one sees is modern.

Another *echt*-Birtwistle characteristic of the series is the strong presence of music as drama. All his works have a sense of enactment (to borrow a word from Wolpe), a sense of soloists and ensembles as personages in a wordless ritual theatre. Correspondingly these concerts will include

declaratory solos, dramatic chamber works and two programmes of staged theatre pieces. There will surely be special interest in the productions stemming from Birtwistle's work with Peter Gill and the National Theatre Studio: both his pieces for actors and musicians, *Down by the Greenwood Side* and *Bow Down*, will be performed, preparing the ground for a new work to be presented in the autumn.

Otherwise, though, remarkably little of Birtwistle's own music is included: only his *Tragoedia*, which 20 years ago announced the sudden arrival of a strikingly new personality, and a couple of arrangements of Machaut's instrumental enigma *Hoguetsus David*, which provides the series with its signature tune, to be heard in versions by nine other composers, ranging from solo piano to chorus and orchestra (what a record these many colourings of the 14th-century blueprint might make...).

It is perhaps surprising that a composer's identity should be so strongly felt in a series where his own music is less than central, but the emphases on theatre, on English polyphony from the Eton Choirbook to Purcell, on medieval music and on Stravinsky present a portrait of Birtwistle collected

from pre-echoes. Like any artist of outstanding originality, he implies through his output a new understanding of the past: in his case it is a past where Varese and Ockeghem are colleagues, both far estranged from the entire symphonic tradition.

What Birtwistle rejects from his programming is what he rejects from his music: it is the command of progress that made symphonic music possible, the sense of forward movement being perfectly controlled by the forces of harmony. Like Stravinsky's, Birtwistle's music looks outside itself for patterns of movement, but finds them not so much in dance-steps as in marching, and in the regular ticking of clockwork. Hence the elaborate systems of pulsation that are worked into many of his scores: hence too the fascination with repeated actions shown in the three operas which are his biggest achievements: *Punch and Judy*, *The Mask of Orpheus* and *Yan Tan Tethera*.

No doubt it was the coincidence of those first performances, coupled with that of the mighty *Earth Dances*, that brought Birtwistle a sudden access of respect and appreciation, recognized internationally during the past year by the award of the Grawemeyer Prize, by a commission from Paul Sacher and by the promise of a Vienna production of *The Mask of Orpheus*. But the urgency, power and range of his music are evident in much older works: in the brilliantly savage, needle-sharp *Punch*, which crosses Artaud with Lewis Carroll and Varese with English folklore, or in the ceremonial *Verses for Ensembles*, or in the somberness and fine ingenuity of *The Triumph of Time*.

For the moment we shall be meeting Birtwistle in a strange mask, as programme-planner, in January at the Barbican comes the major retrospective of his own music, to be followed in 1989 by his opera for Covent Garden on a subject to fuse his concerns with medieval mentality, seasonal cycles and mythic drama: *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*.

Elgar and Britten were unlikely choices for two of the new works on this second programme by the dance company from São Paulo, but the best of the new pieces had a score (specially written, I would guess, since it sounds more for the theatre than the concert hall) by a composer unknown to me, Jacques Hetu. This was *Huis-clos*, after Sartre's play.

We are told that you can't take it with you, but the three people arriving in this chamber of hell bring with them impedimenta which are discreetly removed by a sinister

from pre-echoes. Like any artist of outstanding originality, he implies through his output a new understanding of the past: in his case it is a past where Varese and Ockeghem are colleagues, both far estranged from the entire symphonic tradition.

There is a man torn between a woman and a girl in Victor Navarro's *Elgar*, too, but before he can make up his mind he is nobbled by another chap in black, identified as Destiny. What the piece has to do with its music is a mystery.

Sonia Motta's *People* is a series of three episodes which manage, surprisingly, to be both aggressive and twee. The dances seem none too concerned with the first three movements of Britten's Sim-

Fine soloists in new sounds

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Salonen weekend Queen's Hall

It is encouraging that a young and prominent conductor like Esa-Pekka Salonen should also be seen to be an active enthusiast for contemporary music. In the weekend he devised for the Edinburgh Festival's rather limp answer to Glasgow's Musica Nova, an extravaganza which happens next month, his choice of works seemed, however, devoid of much connecting logic, in spite of the special emphasis placed on composers from the Soviet Union and the United States.

Salonen did choose wisely, though, in selecting two of his compatriots, the cellist Anssi Karttunen and the pianist Tuija Hakkila, as ambassadors for these new sounds, while he also had the advantage of the invaluable skills of the Arditi Quartet at his disposal.

In the later recital on Saturday, both Finns excelled in Edison Denisov's introspective (and retrospective) *Sonata* (1971), darkly threatening even in its faster second half. Each player also gave a work by Salonen himself,

Karttunen the world premiere of YTA 3, a breathlessly virtuosic piece, excitingly exploring the instrument's extremes of register, and Hakkila his YTA 2, relishing her control over its subdued dynamics and rapid figurations.

The next day both of these players returned together with John Kenny, who at minimal notice gave a wondrously assured reading of Jakob Druckman's *Animus I*, a not altogether serious duel between trombone and tape. Another Denisov piece, *Chant des oiseaux* (1969), for prepared piano and tape, wore a different face from the Cello Sonata, its recorded part a kitsch assembly of birdsong, its live part an attempt, pos-

sibly, at emulating the tape. The Finnish composer Karja Saaristo's *Jardin secret* No 2 was dominated by its tape part, deliciously sensual, even though computer-originated, in its exploitation of rhythmic, pitched breathing noises.

The Arditi's second recital contained its share of non-sens, and Philip Glass's Quartet No 2 ("Mishima"), a suite of small, similar pieces extracted from his music for the film, was by far the worst of them. John Cage's aleatoric, anarchic *Piano Concert*, with Claude Helffer the dapper, fop-faced pianist, had its moments of fun, such as that when Helffer seemed to be about to strike a violinist with a drumstick (he chose the scaffolding nearby instead), although it was probably more entertaining for the players than for a bemused audience.

Ivan Wyschnegradsky's experimental First Quartet of 1923-24, which uses micro-tones in the context of Scriabin-esque counterpoint and was receiving a belated British premiere, intrigued only to a certain point. The

real riches in this concert lay in Roger Reynolds's *Cocoon*... A shattered landscape, complex and refined in its fragmentary descriptive-ness, and in Xenakis's *Terras* for quartet and *Akea* for piano quintet (with Helffer again), music of real, positive direction and tenacity.

In the quartet's earlier recital the quality had been more reliable, with Alfred Shnittke's Second Quartet, solidly, conservatively yet individually expressive, sitting side by side with Elliott Carter's Fourth Quartet, a masterpiece of intuitive complexity, and Kimmo Hakola's Quartet, a pithy, ruggedly idiomatic work, partnering Sofia Gubaidulina's Third Quartet, receiving its world premiere.

The whispered pizzicato of the first half of the Gubaidulina might perhaps have been enough, for the transition to bowed sounds seemed awkward. But that this is a work of a major poet cannot surely be doubted.

Stephen Pettitt

Fringe playing without words

If you want to get your show on the international festival circuit, doing it in some kind of universal language is a big help. That may be why there seems to be an outbreak of non-verbal theatre on this year's Fringe. On the other hand, it may also be that more and more people are fed up with the tyranny of the printed text. Certainly the oddly named Ralf duo make a strong case in *The Summit* (Traverse) for tone of voice rather than words being the currency of communication.

This is conceived as a meeting of two super-power leaders, with each actor having a kind of language: one sounds a bit like Portuguese but is not, the other sounds a bit like ordinary speech with

all its ums and ers and breaths but with the words taken out. They harangue conferences, exchange pleasantries, make claim and counter-claim, take briefs from unseen aides; they even end up teaching each other songs. All in these non-words. Yet at no time is one in any doubt about what is going on.

Nor do they miss out that other complex language, that of the body. Some of the most surprising effects come from taking simple gestures — a hint of irritation for example — and extending them until the real ugliness or absurdity behind them is revealed.

Théâtre de la Mûe de Pain are more concerned with making us laugh in their almost entirely wordless *Seance Fric-*

tion (Assembly Rooms), in which a wind orchestra overthrows its tyrannical director only to find that it cannot work without him. In an exhaustingly hyperactive hour and a half they go through some exhilarating clowning routines involving ego-clashes among the seven prima donas in the band and various intractable objects. Anyone familiar with Théâtre de Complicité will recognize the style, though the company, all wearing a corrupted version of the white-faced clown make-up, are perhaps too close to the bad old days of men trapped in glass boxes for comfort.

The only Russian company on the Fringe, the Studio Theatre of the South-West from Moscow, did not bring a

wordless show. But they did bring Hamlet in a translation by Boris Pasternak, and it was a handsome and stylish production, and full of energy, with an ever-present soundtrack of Seventies glam-rock driving it on.

The music and the lighting, a series of pools of light in an otherwise black arena which apparently are the trade mark of the director Valery Belyakovich, suggested the language of film: each spot became a different camera-angle on the actor as he moved into it, crucially focusing our attention on the features.

Robert Dawson Scott

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DANCE IN LONDON

Cisne Negro Festival Hall

footman. Much of the clothing of two of them is later also removed as their relationships heat up. This is a more explicit dance treatment of the subject than Béjart's, yet probably less erotic for all the bare flesh. Claudia Palma as Stella and Beth Risoleu as Ines play it for

all it is worth, with Armando Aurich as the male chauvinist piggy in the middle.

There is a man torn between a woman and a girl in Victor Navarro's *Elgar*, too, but before he can make up his mind he is nobbled by another chap in black, identified as Destiny. What the piece has to do with its music is a mystery.

Sonia Motta's *People* is a series of three episodes which manage, surprisingly, to be both aggressive and twee. The dances seem none too concerned with the first three movements of Britten's Sim-

ple Symphony, except perhaps in the Bourrée, boisterously led by Marco Aurelio Nunes. Adriana Naldoni is the interestingly unsentimental heroine in the Sarabande.

Fernando Buñones's *Hyperboreans* continues to provide the evening's best choreography and, in his two solos, the best dancing, although the *Don Quixote pas de deux* proves a more suitable show-piece for him and Yoko Morishita than last week's *Black Swan*. There is one more performance, tonight.

John Percival

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FASHION by Liz Smith



The Hall mark of pure glamour

Jerry Hall, the world's most famous model, has been trying on clothes for 14 years. The result is an unequivocal personal style built along sinuous lines

With a nugget of laid-back encouragement from her partner ("Mick says I am OK"), Jerry Hall makes her television debut here tomorrow as a country and western singer. Wearing skintight gold lame and a pair of custom-made gold cowboy boots, she will be belting out a moving rendition of "Stand By Your Man" in harmony with Dame Edna Everage. For the moment, however, she has interrupted a singing lesson with Jagger to play to a role she has been playing to perfection for 14 years — to model for *The Times* the sort of clothes she loves, the sinuous, glamorous numbers conjured up by her friend Antony Price, one of her favourite designers.

Jerry Hall shares Price's ideas about glamour. Good tight skirts and glamorous necklines are what she enjoys wearing. A line of swimsuits she designed but never put into production has whetted

her enthusiasm to be a fashion designer one day. What would a Jerry Hall dress look like? "A little bit like an Antony Price, I guess," she says mischievously. Other designers she admires include Rifat Ozbek, Saint Laurent, Lagerfeld and Bruce Oldfield.

Jerry Hall, at 30, is the world's most famous model. Her career began by chance when, aged 16, she took off from Dallas for Europe and was picked in Paris by Helmut Newton for *Vogue*. But the notion that it flourishes today more on the reflected celebrity of her 10-year attachment to Mick Jagger than on her looks is erased every time this rangy beauty with the waterfall of honeyed hair flirts with the camera. Or when she steals another top Paris designer show, proving triumphantly she is a star in her own right.

Her vigorous, all-American good looks apparently require little discipline to keep in shape. "Dieting is bad for

you," is one of Jerry Hall's mottoes. "I don't believe in too much bouncing around either," she says. "I love dancing, and I think sex is fine exercise."

She dazzles, whether it is on behalf of the bottled beauty of L'Oréal, with whom she has a three-year contract, or endorsing this newspaper (she is the star of a current television commercial for *The Times*), or in her private role as mother of Jagger's youngest children, three-year-old Elizabeth and James, who will be two on Friday.

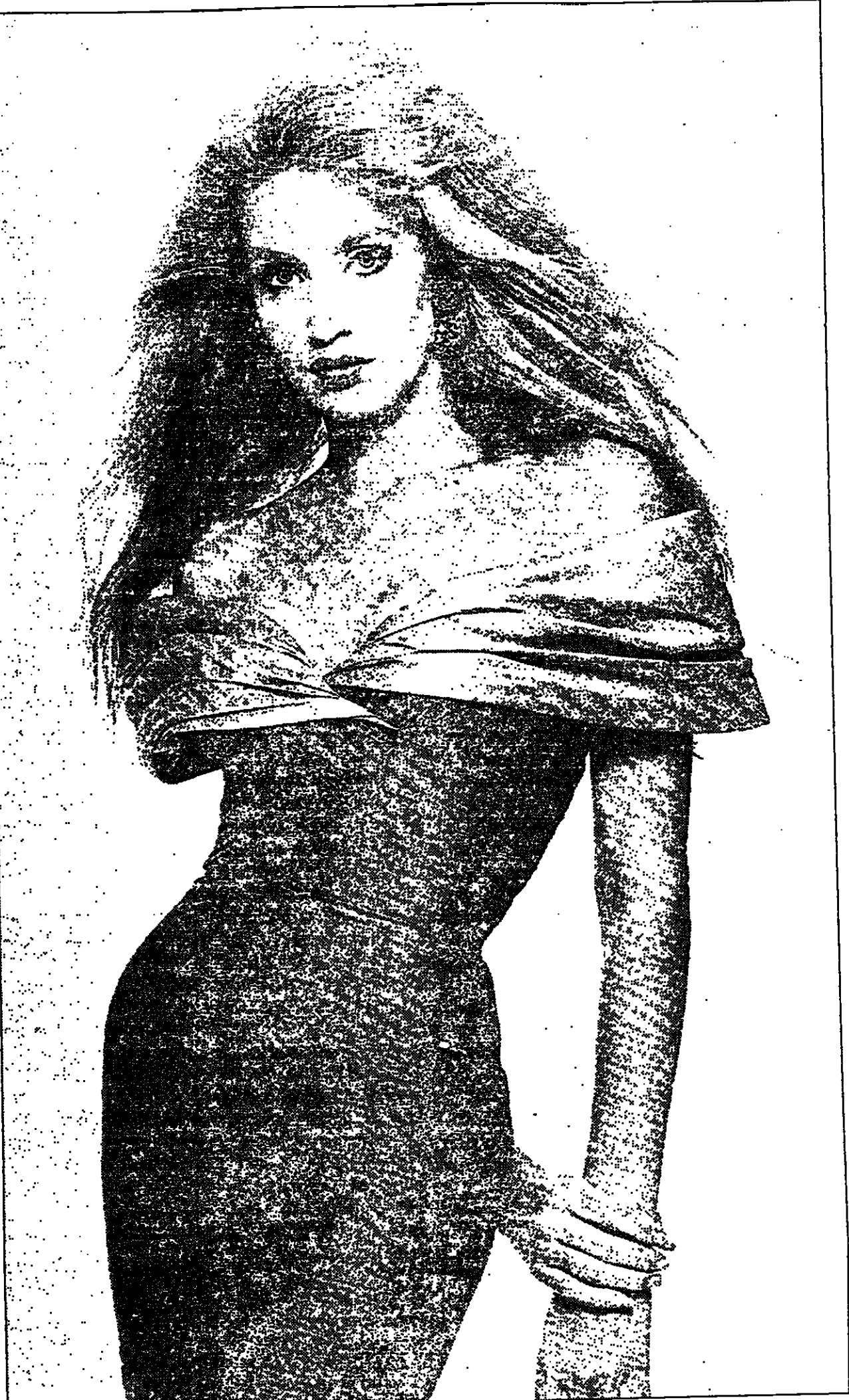
For 10 years she has fitted in her career with the itinerant life of a rock star, switching with ease between the houses in New York, London, Mustique and France which she shares with Jagger.

But home to Jerry is still in Texas, where she has a ranch which she gets to only twice a year and which is run by her aunt. More time will now be spent in London. "When Elizabeth starts school here, I am going to school too," she says, listing acting, fencing, fashion design and 18th-century French history as her subjects.

Her country and western tour of China, planned for November, is merely a diversion: "I was never the kind of girl to say no to a new adventure." She does not plan a sequel to *Tall Tales*, her autobiography published in 1985, but recent jaunts may provide the background for a novel. The copious notes she made about her arrest and court case in Barbados will never be published, "but I still have nightmares".

You can imagine the mutual stubbornness that must be the only obstacle to marriage between Hall and Jagger. "I don't think I will marry him now. He has waited too long," she says. "Shall I try out my new line on you? I tell him I will marry him when he outgrows his adolescent desire to be a rock star."

Above: Gold/black brocade and marabou dress, £225. Jewellery, Ken Lane, 50 Burlington Arcade, W1. Shino-On tights, £4.99. Bruce Oldfield for Charnos, from major stores. Right: Petrol and lilac silk dupion short dress, £450. Earrings, £144, Monty Don, 58 Beauchamp Place, SW3. Below: Sand linen suit with short skirt, £495. Clothes by Antony Price, 34 Brook Street, W1; A la Mode, Hans Crescent, SW3. Hair: John Frieda, 4 Aldford Street, W1. Photographs: DAVID BAILEY



PEOPLE Joseph gets go-ahead

The green light has at last been given by planning authorities for the architect Norman Foster to proceed with the conversion of Joseph Ettedgui's prime site on the corner of Sloane Street. One year late, 6 Sloane Street is now scheduled to open next February in its new guise as Joseph's first London shop for the American Esprit fashion chain.

Art to a T

The graphic designer Jake Tilson, 26-year-old son of the painter Joe Tilson, is the latest artist to use a clothes shop as a gallery. From next Tuesday, an exhibition of his work will hang in the windows of the corner Warehouse shop in London's Brompton Road along with a line of T-shirts printed with his non-party, politically-charged message: "One World". The humanitarian theme developed by Tilson in a series of paintings appears to the crusading spirit of Jeff Banks of Warehouse. Profits on the line (£2 on each basic £7.99 T-shirt sold) and donations collected in Warehouse shops (the reward is a stylish Tilson "One World" button badge) go to Shelter.



Arrival of a new Japanese face



Take the century-old secrets of a cosmetics company which claims to be the oldest in the world and shake them up with a measure of some highly-advanced technology. Then add a zing of stylish colour and a splash of polished marketing skills. The result is the sophisticated skincare and make-up line from Shiseido of Japan, available in this country for the first time from this week.

Shiseido will be competing directly with such upmarket cosmetic forces as Estée Lauder, Clinique, Lancôme and Kanebo, another Japanese giant with an eight-year head-start in this market.

The sleek beauty potions off the production lines in Shiseido's Life Science laboratories in Tokyo, with a 400-strong team of research chemists, focus on skin health. Ingredients listed in high-tech

products with impossible names like Bio-Hyaluronic Acid or BH-24 are claimed to duplicate the skin's natural anti-ageing resources — and with enough credibility for Shiseido to have captured one-third of its home market.

In Tokyo Shiseido beauty care goes more than skin-deep. At Shiseido health clubs Shiseido cuisine supplies the nourishment needed for glowing skin. A chain of lifestyle cosmetic shops is manned by 25,000 consultants. Customers have their own monthly glossy magazine and their own exclusive Camellia Club.

Shiseido borrows the same Nasa space technology as Arden did recently for a skin-diagnosing computer. The Direct Skin Sensor photographs the skin's surface, then analyses it for a personalized print-out of a customer's skincare needs.

Reactions to Shiseido cosmetics vary. Packaged in a dark red, with their colours designed by the Parisian visagiste Serge Lutens, the cosmetics are popular with professionals who praise the matt finish of the compact foundation that combines base and powder, or, applied damp, gives a healthy glow. Lipsticks are too shimmery for most Western tastes. Blusher comes cleverly packaged, three shades modulated in one palette. And a cunning green foundation counterbalances the unwanted flush of broken capillaries.

Launched exclusively in Harrods this week, Shiseido plans to add new products to the range next year when it expands to Selfridges and selected stores. A month-long Shiseido promotion opens in Harrods Central Hall on September 5.

Harvey Nichols Summer Sale

Tomorrow, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Bank Holiday Monday



A further and final 20% off sale prices. All sale stock is on 3 and below ground in Zone.

The doors are open 9.30 am-7 pm Tomorrow, 9.30 am-6 pm Thursday to Saturday, and 10 am-6 pm Bank Holiday Monday.

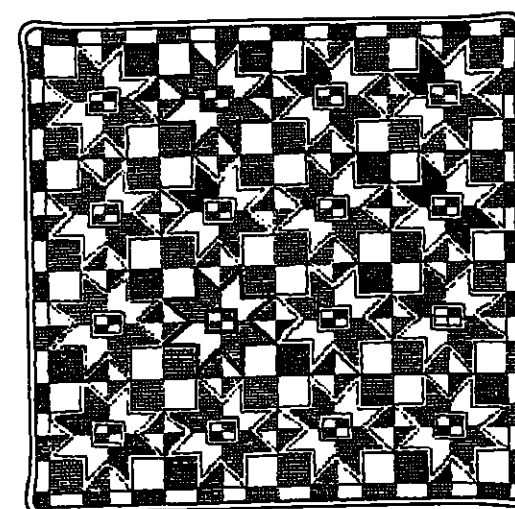
Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1, 01-235 5000

JASPER CONRAN

SHOWROOM SALE of SAMPLES AND STOCK at 49-50 Gt Marlborough St, London W1 from 25th AUGUST - 28th AUGUST 10 am-5 pm Telephone 01-439 5572

A NEW TAPESTRY BY KAFFE FASSETT

Star patterns have often featured in Kaffe Fassett's knitting and fabric designs and in his new tapestry he paints them in the weathered pastels, flaking greys and dusty pinks found in Italian frescos and Mediterranean tiles. He is an undisputed master of subtle colouring and in this new tapestry his colours look as if faded by the sun.



"Fresco Star" measures 15" x 15" and is worked in simple half-cross stitch. It is printed in the full eleven colours: pale lemon, silver grey, marble rust, a powder and a sky blue, mustard, lime, storm blue, faded plum, pale peach and ivory. Printed on 10 holes to the inch doubleweave canvas the kit comes complete with all the required yarns from the Appleton tapestry range, needle and instructions. All for £19.95 including postage and packing. Use FREEMPOST — No stamp needed.

Ehrman, 21 22 Vearage Gate, London, W4 4AA, Partners: H & R Ehrman. Please allow 28 days for delivery. Money back if kit returned unused within 14 days.

THE EHRMAN, FREEPOST, LONDON, W4 4HR.

Please send me _____ tapestry kits at £19.95 each

I enclose cheque/PO made out to Ehrman for £ _____ (Total)

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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Davalle
and Jane Rackham

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BBC1

- 6.00 **Celestial AM**.
6.35 **Left Ear in Home Bore** (TV). 6.35 **Weather** with Frank Bough. Sally Magnusson and Jeremy Paxman. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15.
8.35 **The Pink Panther Show**. Three cartoons (r). 8.55 **Regional news** and weather.
9.00 **News and weather**. 9.05 **Children's BBC**. Magazine programme presented by Anthea Turner. Starts with **Children's Island**. Part five of the drama series (r). 9.30 **Heartbeat** makes pictures from bits and pieces (r).
10.00 **News and weather**. 10.05 **Neighbours** (r).
10.25 **Play School** with Shaelagh Gabley and Nigel Mackin.
10.50 **Cricket: MCC Bicentenary Match**. Tony Lewis with live coverage of the final day's play. Commentators are Richie Benaud and Ray Illingworth. With summaries of the earlier and Jack Bannister. Includes news and weather at 10.55.
12.00 **News and weather**. 12.05 **Dallas Evening** (r). In jeopardy because of a family split (r). 12.55 **Regional news** and weather.
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Philip Hayton.
1.25 **Neighbours**. Scott takes refuge in the bottle; and Olive tries to steer him away from the demon drink.
1.50 **Cricket: MCC Bicentenary Match**. Coverage of the final day's play from Lord's, introduced by Tony Lewis.
4.10 **All New Popeye Show**. Three cartoons (r). 4.30 **Kids of Deceit Street**. Adventures of a group of youngsters living on a Toronto thoroughfare (r).
5.05 **Newround**.
5.10 **Think Again** Johnny Ball investigates offices - from pre-publisher days to the office of the future (r). 5.35 **Roll Home** Carolee Tine Today's theme is fishing (r).
6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
6.35 **London Plus**.
7.00 **No Place Like Home** When the Crabtree decide to do some matchmaking for Trevor, things don't turn out quite as they planned (Coefax) (r).
7.30 **EastEnders** Lou has a heart-to-heart with her son; the women of Albert Square plot a rival sporting scheme; and the brewery's area manager pays a visit to the Queen Vic (Coefax).
8.00 **Juliet Bravo** Inspector Kate Longdon has applied for the post of Chief Inspector. Juvenile Bureau; but one member of the promotion board is prejudiced against women in command (Coefax) (r).
8.30 **Points of View** with Alan Titchmarsh.
9.00 **Nine O'Clock News** with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. Followed by regional news and weather.
9.30 **Home from the Hill**. Documentary about Colonel Hilary Hook, an English eccentric who retired from a lifetime in the tropics to live in a small cottage in Warrimoor. (Coefax) (r).
10.10 **Brimstone and Treacle**. (See Choice).
11.25 **Did You See?** Ludovic Kennedy reviews the first showing on television of Dennis Potter's controversial play *Brimstone and Treacle*. Among the guests discussing the reasons why it was banned in 1976 are the author and Alasdair Milne, former Director of Programmes for the BBC.
11.50 **Weather**, close.

BBC2

- 6.55 **Open University**. Technology. Ends 7.25.
9.00 **Cricket: MCC Bicentenary Match**. Tony Lewis introduces coverage of the final day's play from Lord's.
1.05 **Cricket: MCC Bicentenary Match**.
1.20 **Pigeon Street** See-saw programme (r).
1.35 **Cricket: MCC Bicentenary Match**.
1.50 **Cricket: MCC Bicentenary Match**.
3.00 **News and weather**, followed by **Gardeners' World** from Bristol's Dockland (r).
3.30 **Just Another Day**. A day on Waterloo Street. A comedy sketch.
4.00 **News and weather**, followed by regional news and weather.
4.10 **Cricket: MCC Bicentenary Match**.
6.10 **No Limits**. Jenny Powell and Trevor Basker present this week's rock show from Budon, Derbyshire.
7.15 **Tricks of the Trade**. Handy hints and trade secrets with Debbie Greenwood, Paul Cole and Russell Grant. Country tips from Adrienne Corri and James Alcock.
7.45 **Animal Squad**. Sid Jenkins is called to Knebworth. Zoo to help find homes for its 300 animals when the zoo's licence is not renewed (Coefax) (r).
8.30 **Breakfast**. Helen Boden discusses the apparent preference of the Great British public for tabloid title-tattle rather than hard-hitting investigative reporting.
9.00 **Film: The Innocent** (1965). Complex espionage story based on Len Deighton's best-selling novel. Michael Caine stars as Harry Palmer, ex-army officer turned British agent investigating the death of a scientist behind the Iron Curtain. Directed by Sidney J. Furie.
10.45 **Newswatch** with Peter Snow, Donald MacCormick and Adam Russell.
11.30 **Weather**, close.
11.35 **Cricket: MCC Bicentenary Match**. Richie Benaud introduces highlights of the final day's play from Lord's between the MCC and the Rest of the World.
12.05 **Open University**. Physics. Ends 12.25.

ITV/LONDON

- 6.00 **TV-am** introduced by Caroline Righton and Richard Keys. News at 6.00 and 6.30; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40; and exercises at 6.55.
7.00 **Good Morning London** presented by Kay Burley and Richard Keys. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; cartoon at 7.25; pop music at 7.55.
8.35 **Wecadey** with Timmy Mallett and Michaela Strachan.
9.25 **Thames News** headlines.
9.30 **Stingray** (r). 10.00 **The Coral Island**. Episode one of the adventure serial set in Western Samoa and Australia in 1860 (r). 10.30 **University Challenge** with Bamber Gascoigne.
11.00 **Tickle on the Tum** (r). 11.10 **Rainbow** (r) (Oracle).
11.25 **Thames News** headlines.
11.30 **About Britain** visits Fyvie Castle in Scotland.
12.00 **The Sublimes**.
12.30 **News** with John Suchet.
12.50 **Thames News**.
1.00 **Film: The Rocking Horse Winner** (1944). Italian film with English dialogue. Directed by Anthony Powell.
1.15 **Nashville Swing**. Country music with Don Everly and the Oak Ridge Boys.
2.05 **That's Hollywood** looks at sci-fi movies, from *War of the Worlds* to *Star Wars*.
2.30 **News** headlines followed by *Three's Company*. Sit-com about two girls and a man who share a flat.
3.00 **Film: The Ultimate Imposter** (1978). Made for television film about an American secret agent who, when linked to a special computer, can be taught any skill. However, his missions are a race against the clock as his memory starts to fail after 72 hours. Starring Joseph Hack and directed by Paul Stanley.
3.00 **Debut** films about the paranormal. Ends 6.00.
7.00 **Emmerdale Farm**. Sgt MacArthur and the Hotten police are faced with a dilemma.
7.30 **Another Side of London**. Hamlet Pacaud's documentary about that familiar London sight, the red double-decker bus; and the story of three clippies who lost out when their routes went "one-manned".
8.00 **Highway to Heaven**. Michael Landon stars as the probationary angel in the second of a two-part story.
9.00 **The Bill**. Last in the series and *Sun Hill Police Station* are about to go on their annual sea fishing trip to Margate when all leave is cancelled (r).
10.00 **News at Ten** with Alastair Burnet and Sandy Gall, followed by *Thames News* headlines.
10.30 **Viewpoint Special: The Price of Progress** (see Choice).
11.30 **Film: The Rip Off** (1979). Lee Van Cleef stars as an ageing sate-cracker who comes out of retirement to do the biggest job of his career. Italian film with English dialogue. Directed by Anthony M. Dawson.
1.15 **Nashville Swing**. Country music with Don Everly and the Oak Ridge Boys.
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3.00 **Debut** films about the paranormal. Ends 6.00.
7.50 **Comment**, followed by *Brookside*.
8.30 **The Great Trailer Show**. Continuing his series about film trailers, Philip Jenkinson focuses on science fiction and fantasy films. Includes *The Incredible Shrinking Man*, *The Attack of the 50th Woman* and, of course, *King Kong*.
9.00 **Film: Something So Right** (1982). Made for television comedy-drama about a troubled kid, his divorced mother and the member of the Big Brother organisation who volunteers to spend time with the boy and ends up falling in love with the mother. Starring James Farentino, Ricky Schroder and Patty Duke Austin.
10.55 **Sounds of Surprise**. Speaking in Tongues. Last of the documentaries profiling the jazz greats, chronicles the life and work of Albert Ayler. Until his mysterious death in 1970, he was considered to be the most spiritually fervent of the 1950s horn players. Ends at 12.25.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 **Netball: The World**. Live coverage from Crown Point Sports Park in Glasgow. Among the teams competing are Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica and Fiji.
3.45 **Valued Opinions**. Max Robertson presents his new series about antiquities, starting with musical instruments.
4.00 **A Fall Life**. First of a new series profiling public figures. Jill Cochrane talks to Sir Trevor Huddleston - whose speeches against injustice earned him the label "The Red Bishop".
4.30 **Countdown**. Richard Whiteley presents the last quarter-final.
5.00 **Bewitched**. Vintage American comedy series.
5.30 **The Pocket Money**. Programme features items on the power of advertising and the power of batteries (r).
6.00 **Kilimanjaro Documentary** about Africa's highest mountain which provides environments as diverse as glaciers and rain forest for its variety of plant and animal life.
7.00 **Channel 4 News**.
7.30 **The Roxy**. David Jensen and Kevin Sharpe present the latest pop and rock from the charts.
7.50 **Comment**, followed by *Brookside*.
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Suburbia is sheer Hell

TELEVISION CHOICE

● "If you are a nervous type out there, switch off or over for some calmer air. But you have to be very smug or frail, to believe that no man has a horn or tail". Well, we can't say we weren't warned. Nervousness prevailed at the BBC for more than 10 years over Dennis Potter's *Brimstone and Treacle* (BBC1, 10.10pm) which, to use the *Radio Times*'s euphemism, withdrawn shortly before transmission. This hitherto banned black comedy is given a first screening tonight, and seems thoroughly consistent with the rest of Potter. According to Dennis, there might be no Heaven, but there is a definite Hell, or to be more precise, many different kinds of Hell, starting in the English suburban living room. In a way, this is an English version of the everyday *Thames*, similar structure, different tone. Both feature mysterious arrivals by strangers in middle-class households. In Potter's case, a plausible if shifty young man invades his way into the shrouded suburban home of a desperate couple whose only daughter lies paralyzed in the front room, victim of a hit-and-run accident. *Brimstone and Treacle* unfolds as a series of nightmarish events, the everyday surrealism of being buttoned in the street by a perfect stranger (but is he? has one forgotten?), to being buried alive in one's own paralyzed body, able to comprehend everything and respond to nothing. By way of Coleridge, Potter arrives at the entombed darkness of Edgar Allan Poe: shades of *Sleeping Beauty* too, except that the suture is clearly the Devil. The play, like its protagonist, is plausible, sinister, grimly funny, creepy and



Michael Kitchen as the visitor, with Patricia Lawrance as Brimstone and Treacle (BBC1, 10.10pm)

compulsive. It is superior in every respect to the feature film that followed it. The cast is entirely different from the movie, except for Denholm Elliott, is particularly sharp, and creates a claustrophobia and tension not achieved by the film.

● **Viewpoint Special** (ITV, 10.30pm), the third and last of three programmes about the Third World, is tonight presented and narrated by Bob Geldof. *The Price of Progress* criticizes some of the development projects being financed by the World Bank, which invests huge sums, often irresponsibly. Thanks to a 434 million dollar loan from the bank, the Brazilian Polonoroeste project has managed to demolish vast areas of rain forest, thereby causing huge environmental damage, and contributing to the further extinction of Amazonian Indians. In response to criticism, the bank is setting up a senior environmental department.

Chris Petit

Ganging up in the streets

RADIO CHOICE

● Long before Mods and Rockers, skinheads, punks and Teddy Boys, there were Peaky Blinders and Scuttlers (Radio 4, 7.20pm). Steve Humphries's documentary on the street gangs of yesterday is, I believe, the first serious attempt to make the connection between the trouble-makers of Victorian and Edwardian days and what some of us believed was strictly a phenomenon of the middle years of the twentieth century that was born out of the rock and roll revolution. The Peaky Blinders waged territorial warfare in and around Birmingham and were well named; they carried razor blades in the peaks of their caps. We are not told why the Scuttlers of Manchester were so named, but Humphries paints a vivid picture of them, with their plastered down over one eye, bell-bottomed trousers, and an armoury of mineral water bottles and belts. Glasgow had the Red-



Betty Ford: Radio 4, 8.00pm

skins (feathers stuck into red head bands) and London boasted the Hooligans (with capital letter in those days), the Drury Lane Boys and the Lambeth Boys ("this oughter mean 40 winks for one or two of them" said one of the inter-gang warriors as he sharpened his chopper). A music hall song of the era summed them up: "They've stolen every cat that's on the street/And sold

them off for sausage meat". And a minor historian of the time recorded the fact that when they waged war with their bolts and slates, it was just like the Battle of Crecy. Humphries makes an attempt to analyse the social factors behind the street gangs, but it does not go much deeper than to list job scarcity, low pay, and novel excitement. Possibly there is nothing more he could have said because here, indeed, is a formidable and grim triumvirate.

● It can, of course, do no harm to its social acceptability and pulling power when the clinic for alcoholics and drug addicts that is described in *Camp Betty* (Radio 4, 8.00pm) not only bears the name of its founder Betty Ford, wife of the former US President, but is known to have treated celebrities like Elizabeth Taylor, Liza Minnelli and Robert F. Kennedy. But the clinic is democratically accessible to all, because it is not only high-powered company executives who are admitted. Lorry drivers can apply, too.

Peter Davalle



Trevor Huddleston: Channel 4, 4.00pm

BBC1 6.30-6.40pm **Wales Today** 6.40-7.00pm **Football** 7.00-7.30pm **Wales Today** 7.30-7.45pm **Wales Today** 7.45-8.00pm **Wales Today** 8.00-8.15pm **Wales Today** 8.15-8.30pm **Wales Today** 8.30-8.45pm **Wales Today** 8.45-9.00pm **Wales Today** 9.00-9.15pm **Wales Today** 9.15-9.30pm **Wales Today** 9.30-9.45pm **Wales Today** 9.45-10.00pm **Wales Today** 10.00-10.15pm **Wales Today** 10.15-10.30pm **Wales Today** 10.30-10.45pm **Wales Today** 10.45-11.00pm **Wales Today** 11.00-11.15pm **Wales Today** 11.15-11.30pm **Wales Today** 11.30-11.45pm **Wales Today** 11.45-12.00pm **Wales Today** 12.00-12.15pm **Wales Today** 12.15-12.30pm **Wales Today** 12.30-12.45pm **Wales Today** 12.45-1.00pm **Wales Today** 1.00-1.15pm **Wales Today** 1.15-1.30pm **Wales Today** 1.30-1.45pm **Wales Today** 1.45-2.00pm **Wales Today** 2.00-2.15pm **Wales Today** 2.15-2.30pm **Wales Today** 2.30-2.45pm **Wales Today** 2.45-3.00pm **Wales Today** 3.00-3.15pm **Wales Today** 3.15-3.30pm **Wales 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Army to test lightweight £20m body armour vest

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Two thousand British soldiers are to take part later this year in a test for the Army's first mass-produced body armour, which is to be distributed to front-line troops in a £20 million Ministry of Defence programme.

Initial trials of the special protective vests, which will significantly reduce the risk of serious injury or death from shrapnel, have already been carried out.

But the key test, to see if the British soldier wears the idea of wearing an extra layer of clothing, will begin in December, according to Ministry of Defence sources yesterday.

The sources said that the project was regarded as so important that there was no question of it being affected by any cut in funds.

A total of 138,000 protective vests, known as combat body armour, will be supplied to the Army between 1989 and 1990.

The Ministry of Defence is anxious that the body armour does not become standard equipment before the soldiers approve of it.

"We do not want 138,000 chafed armpits, because that would defeat the whole purpose of the new kit", one source said.

The ministry faced many complaints from the Army and Royal Marines two years ago about the new combat boots it issued. Improvements had to be made.

The body armour for the Army will be made of a material called Kevlar which is lighter than the flak jackets worn by troops in Northern Ireland.

Kevlar is a man-made fibre, which has layers of closely-woven thread. Soldiers on Ulster tours will still wear the heavy bullet-proof jackets.

The design of the combat body armour, by the Ministry of Defence's stores and clothing research and development establishment at Colchester, in Essex, is intended to ensure it offers adequate protection without being uncomfortable.

The project was first begun in 1984 when research showed that an armoured vest could reduce serious injuries by 30 per cent and deaths by 40 per cent.

By comparison, a helmet reduces serious injury by 15 per cent and death by 20 per cent.

Since about 75 per cent of casualties in war are caused by flying fragments from artillery shells, mines and grenades, as opposed to deliberately aimed high velocity bullets, it became a priority for the Ministry of Defence to design a reasonably lightweight body armour.

A soldier wearing the Kevlar body armour who is hit in the chest or back by flying shrapnel would still suffer injury.

But instead of being pierced, probably fatally, he would suffer what is known as "blunt trauma", like being hit by a sledgehammer.

One source said yesterday that the body armour would save lives and would also be cost effective.

Soldiers would receive bad bruising but within three days they could be back in action and pressure on the medical services would be significantly reduced.

The Army recognizes that one problem will be to ensure that the British soldier wears the armour at all times in a war.

During the Falklands conflict, many soldiers went into battle without their helmets, preferring to fight unencumbered by headgear.

Scientists hunt air computer fault

Continued from page 1

which controllers had used without trouble for many years.

It automatically records the movements of up to 500 aircraft which fly the Atlantic daily.

It displays information about their flight plans, constantly up-dating their position and records the weather in the area on a screen. It enables the controllers to handle far more aircraft than they could under the old system.

The software repeatedly failed, however, causing the computer automatically to close down.

On Sunday morning it failed at the peak morning rush hour and led to delays of up to two hours in aircraft leaving Heathrow Airport and Gatwick.

The airways were by then so busy that the air traffic controllers did not have time to re-programme the computer until late in the evening when the flow of aircraft eased off.

Then, within hours, it broke down again and remained out of action from 3.00am until 10.20 yesterday morning.

It came back into operation just in time to meet yesterday's peak departures and there were only minimal delays.

As aircraft cross the Atlantic they are guided on to airways, effectively motorways in the sky, and are kept a minimum of 1,000 ft apart vertically, 60 miles horizontally and 10 minutes flying time behind each other.

The computer enables the controllers to keep aircraft close to those limits with safety.

But once it is out of operation they have to telephone adjacent control areas to find out which aircraft are where and to write out their flight details by hand rather than have them instantly displayed on a screen in the control room.

The loss of the computer does not impose any increased risk on the aircraft but it does mean that fewer can be handled at any one time.

The CAA is particularly frustrated at the repeated breakdowns because of the continuing complaints from air traffic controllers about poor morale, sub-standard equipment and increasingly crowded skies.

They had regarded the Prestwick computer as evidence that they really were determined to answer their critics by spending money on the most modern equipment available.

But, in spite of three years of trials during which more than 1,000 man days were spent designing and producing the software necessary to make the computer work properly, they are now deeply embarrassed by its failures.

The faults could even delay the planned installation of a new computer at the main West Drayton air traffic control centre, in west London.

Scientists now working on the even more complex job of creating the software for that equipment will want to ensure that it is not subject to the same problems as that which have bedevilled the Prestwick computer.

Queen of the board



Cathy Haslinger, moving ahead (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

A teenage girl from Hayes, west London, is capturing the imagination of Britain's leading chess trainers.

At the Lloyds Bank International Tournament, held in the Park Lane Hotel, London, where many world leading grand masters are competing, Cathy Haslinger, aged 13, leads after two rounds with a 100 per cent score.

She has already disposed of two master-strength players, Nick Foster (London) and Zoltan Fuesthy (Hungary), and needs one more point to notch up a woman's international master level result. Earlier this year, in Puerto Rico, Miss Haslinger was crowned world under-14 girl's champion. Trainers say she is Britain's best hope for the senior women's world title.

Traditionally, chess has been dominated by men. Only three women are ranked in the world's top hundred players: Maia Chiburdanidze, the woman's world champion from Soviet Georgia; Susza Polgar, of Hungary, who has steadfastly refused to play with other women to avoid compromising her game; and Pia Cramling, of Sweden.

In the 1930s, Britain produced the first women's world chess champion, Miss Vera Menchik. Miss Haslinger may be Britain's next.

In the third and final world championship interzonal tournament at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, the three qualifiers are Korchnoi (Switzerland), with 11 points from 16 games; Seirawan (US) and Elkhov (USSR), both on 10 points from 16 games. Britain's sole representative, Tony Miles, scored 6½ points, finishing near the bottom.

Hess is buried in secret to thwart neo-Nazi protests

Continued from page 1

Dr Seidl said that he still had doubts that the former Nazi leader had committed suicide. But the Allies in West Berlin, in their most detailed statement so far on Hess's death, said that he had hanged himself with an electrical extension lead.

Earlier, it was understood that Hess, who was 93, had killed himself by putting the lead around his neck in a summer house in the jail garden and drawing it tight.

"Purely theoretically, it is possible that someone helped him to take his life," Dr Seidl said. But he added that he was awaiting the report of a second autopsy on Hess which was performed at the forensic medicine institute of Munich University on Friday on the order of the family.

The first post mortem examination was carried out by Professor Malcolm Cameron, a noted British pathologist, who said that Hess had died from choking. The Allies' explicit statement said that all the evidence, including a farewell note left by Hess, pointed clearly to a suicide. An investigation into Hess's death would soon be completed and a further statement would then be issued.

The statement came as American soldiers at Spandau were relieved by British troops as Four Power responsibility for the 106-year-old prisoner ended after nearly 41 years. The jail, in the British sector, is to be torn down to make way for a Nazi leisure centre for British service families.

Dr Seidl said that he had ordered Hess's coffin to be

opened after its flight from West Berlin to a US Military Airfield in Bavaria on Thursday and had found no marks on Hess's neck, but the second autopsy had discovered pressure marks.

He said that he suspected that Hess's death had some connection with secret documents on him held by the British Government and which will remain secret until the year 2017. There was also evidence that Hess had undergone "medical torture" after his flight to Scotland in 1941, he added.

He was determined to find out how Hess had died, he said, and had asked the Allies to let him see the British pathologist's report as well as the electrical lead and the jail summer house in which Hess was found unconscious.

Accusing the Allies of being responsible for building a legend around Hess, he said the Hess family did not want to make him a martyr.

"The Allies refused to let him die in the arms of his family when they could have released him against the wishes of the Soviet Union. The Russians would not have declared war against the USA over him."

Dr Seidl said that the British Military Commandant at Spandau had warned Hess's son last month to make preparations for his father's death. Herr Hess was told that his father could be buried in Wunsiedel, but the burial should be attended only by the family and close friends.

The Commandant said that everything should be done to avoid political demonstrations at the burial. The Hess family have now observed that injunction to the letter.

New opera season in balance

By Lynda Mardin, Arts Correspondent

The opening of the new season next month at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, still hangs in the balance, after a two-hour meeting yesterday by chorus members.

They agreed to rehearse under old contracts this week as a "gesture of goodwill", but planned urgent meetings with management next week.

A spokesman for the union, Equity, said the 70 singers were disappointed that no further offer had been made after their rejection of a 3 per cent increase.

He said: "We hope management will see sense and avoid jeopardizing the start of the new season."

That begins on September 12 with Wagner's *Tannhauser*. While the singers were not seeking a specific increase, they point to that of 9.3 per cent recently given for the forthcoming year to members of the English National Opera chorus.

The orchestra at the Royal Opera House has also rejected a 3 per cent offer, and hopes for further negotiation next week.

Encounter tests taut nerves

Continued from page 1

Iranian warship: "...we are operating in international waters and we have no actions (sic)."

US warship: "Roger, Sir, have a good day. Out."

Iranian warship: "You have a good day, Sir."

It was, indeed, a successful day for the US navy which has now escorted one complete two-way convoy to Kuwait and back down the Gulf without incident. But the Americans' travail is not over. Their frigates, with a guided missile cruiser, are expected to pick up their new convoy about midday today and take it back through the Strait past the Iranian navy and Iran's Silkworm missile batteries on the coast to the north.

For 10 minutes yesterday the crews of the US ships had gone to battle stations when the Iranians had approached, and the sudden departure from the convoy towards the Iranian ship by the guided missile cruiser Reeves suggested at one point that there could be a confrontation.

The Guadalcanal's mine-searching helicopters had earlier been shadowed by helicopter gunships, presumably ready to fire at any mines discovered in the water.

Hong Kong rejects Spycatcher ban

Continued from page 1

already been widely circulated elsewhere in the world."

Despite the Government's resolve to stop extracts of *Spycatcher* appearing in newspapers, no decision has yet been taken to serve an injunction against the *Nation* newspaper in Nairobi, East Africa's largest daily which published extracts last week.

An official at Downing Street said yesterday that the matter was still under consideration.

Downing Street would make no comment about an article which appears this week in the English-translated Soviet paper *Pravda*.

The monthly English version of the daily paper contains a report by their London correspondent, Mr Arkadi Miasnikov, about the whole Wright affair. Although the

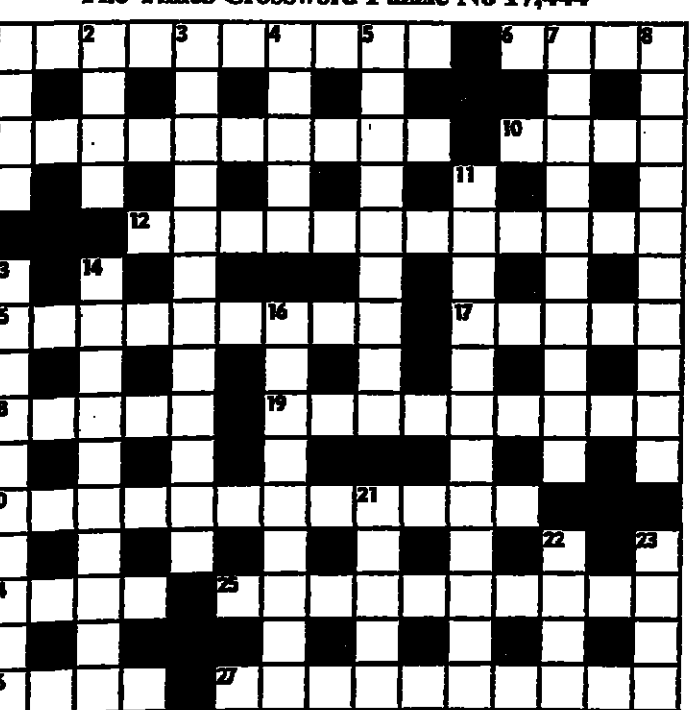
article does not extract material from the book, it refers to the allegations about an MI5 plot against the Wilson Government.

Yesterday Mr James King, editor and publisher of the English version of *Pravda*, said that he was taking advice from leading counsel to make sure that he was not infringing the law. He said he had no wish to do so.

Mr King commented: "In case we have infringed the law, I have instructed 350 wholesalers to be prepared to withdraw the paper."

Heinemann Australia yesterday won a continuation of a High Court injunction preventing Hooligan Press of Old Gloucesters Street, Central London, from publishing 20,000 copies of *Spycatcher*. The existing injunction order was made on August 14.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,444



- ACROSS**
- 1 A jolly old fellow in the last war (10).
 - 2 Dark blue English flower (4).
 - 3 Late opening in the theatre (4-6).
 - 4 Work unit requires oxygen, therefore (4).
 - 5 What these salesmen often produce is semi-circular (6,6).
 - 6 Not close - sun coming out, diminishing little by little (9).
 - 7 Safe in a prison cell (5).
 - 8 Bruises from these scrimmagers (5).
 - 9 Having mod D-banjo tuned, he will accept casual engagements (3-6).
 - 10 Tiresome old Dutch dipper? (7-5).
 - 11 With cargo left behind in port (4).
 - 12 It will yield a pittance, I expect (10).
 - 13 Be inclined to vote Democrat (4).
- DOWN**
- 1 A chemist's reduced charges (4).
 - 2 The state of this shapeless body? (4).
 - 3 Potter's craft, of course (12).
 - 4 Balder man shows more of it (5).
 - 5 Showing less than full support for Silver, say (3-6).
 - 6 Pretty early days for exchanging rings (10).
 - 7 Such a budget violates one's rights (4-6).
 - 8 Carter, for example, in digs close to Carnarvon (13).
 - 9 Sixth note to get busted main repaired (10).
 - 10 Door-plate stained by some members of family (10).
 - 11 There is no system in this sort of chemistry (9).
 - 12 Hearing test (5).
 - 13 Two sporting spectacles (4).
 - 14 Go to Miss Darling - she's cut off (4).

WEATHER South-eastern parts of England will be cloudy and windy with rain, some of it heavy, and thunder at times. Rain will spread to affect some northern and eastern parts of England. Other areas will have sunny intervals with scattered showers, although Northern Ireland and western Scotland will become cloudy later. Outlook: sunny intervals and scattered showers after some early rain in the south-east tomorrow but further cloud and rain spreading from the north-west Thursday.

ABROAD				AROUND BRITAIN				HIGH TIDES			
Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Algeria	24	SE	10	London	16	SE	10	London Bridge	12.30	6.8	3.24
Alexandria	29	SE	10	Manchester	15	SE	10	Aberdeen	12.30	6.1	3.05
Amman	24	SE	10	Cardiff	15	SE	10	Aberdeen	12.30	6.1	3.05
Baghdad	34	SE	10	Edinburgh	14	SE	10	Avonmouth	12.30	6.1	3.05
Bombay	30	SE	10	Glasgow	14	SE	10	Belfast	12.30	6.1	3.05
Buenos Aires	24	SE	10	Liverpool	14	SE	10	Cardiff	12.30	6.1	3.05
Cairo	24	SE	10	Newcastle	14	SE	10	Devonport	12.30	6.1	3.05
Calcutta	24	SE	10	Nottingham	14	SE	10	Dover	12.30	6.1	3.05
Colon	24	SE	10	Sheffield	14	SE	10	Falmouth	12.30	6.1	3.05
Hankow	24	SE	10	Sunderland	14	SE	10	Glasgow	12.30	6.1	3.05
Harbin	24	SE	10	Wolverhampton	14	SE	10	Harwich	12.30	6.1	3.05
Hong Kong	24	SE	10	Wrexham	14	SE	10	Haywards	12.30	6.1	3.05
Kobe	24	SE	10					Heb	12.30	6.1	3.05
London	16	SE	10					High	12.30	6.1	3.05
Lyons	16	SE	10					Low	12.30	6.1	3.05
Madrid	24	SE	10					Wolverhampton	12.30	6.1	3.05
Moscow	16	SE	10					Leith	12.30	6.1	3.05
Mumbai	24	SE	10					Liverpool	12.30	6.1	3.05
Nairobi	24	SE	10					Lowestoft	12.30	6.1	3.05
Paris	16	SE	10					Margate	12.30	6.1	3.05
Rangoon	24	SE	10					Medway	12.30	6.1	3.05
Shanghai	24	SE	10					Newquay	12.30	6.1	3.05
Singapore	24	SE	10					Oban	12.30	6.1	3.05
Sourabaya	24	SE	10					Penzance	12.30	6.1	3.05
Tientsin	24	SE	10					Portsmouth	12.30	6.1	3.05
Yokohama	24	SE	10					Sharnhead	12.30	6.1	3.05

AM

PM

LIGHTNING-UP TIME

London 6.34 pm to 5.59 am
Bristol 6.43 pm to 5.42 am
Edinburgh 6.57 pm to 5.34 am
Manchester 6.46 pm to 5.36 am
Penzance 6.52 pm to 5.57 am

MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 17°C (63°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 12°C (54°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.38 in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 4 hrs.

YESTERDAY

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, rain; s, sun.

Location	C	F	Location	C	F
Belfast	14	57	Guernsey	17	63
Birmingham	18	64	Inverness	12	54
Bristol	18	64	Jersey	19	66
Cardiff	14	57	London	16	61
Edinburgh	14	57	Wolverhampton	16	61
Glasgow	14	57	Wrexham	16	61
London	16	61	Wolverhampton	16	61

NOON TODAY

Information supplied by London Weather Centre

Police inquiry likely into CIC Share Shops scheme

By Lawrence Lever

The police are expected to be called in shortly to investigate the affairs of City Investment Centres, the licensed dealer that operated two Share Shops in London before being closed down by the Department of Trade and Industry last November. It is now in liquidation.

CIC was part of the collapsed Ravendale Group of companies run by Mr Chand Singh, the controversial Nigerian businessman, who left the country soon after the Share Shops were closed.

A spokesman for the DTI said yesterday that the Department thought Mr Singh was still in India.

"We don't have any address for him in India,"

The Official Receiver has completed a report into the affairs of CIC, which is likely to be passed on to the police.

The DTI would not comment on the content of the report or on any police involvement.

Eleven hundred people who bought or sold shares through the Share Shops will not receive any of their money back following the liquidation of the company.

A spokesman for the liquidators, the accountancy firm of Peat Marwick McLintock, said yesterday that nearly 10 months after the Share Shops were closed down, people who thought they had purchased shares through them were discovering, when they tried to sell the

shares, that all they had were worthless contract notes.

"People write to us and say 'Can we have our share certificates, please?' I have to tell them that we don't have them. No shares were registered in their name," he added.

CIC was closed down by the Department of Trade on November 7, after a three-month investigation. According to the liquidators it has a deficiency of around £1.3 million.

The CIC Share Shops operated out of shop-window high street locations in London's Fenchley Road and New Bond Street.

They offered investors the opportunity to deal at net prices, without paying commission, and flourished on the

back of the Government's privatization movement.

The company's turnover leapt from around £67,000 to £57 million when CIC decided to sell "popular" shares and open the first Share Shop. It operated as a principal when dealing with the public, rather than as an agency broker.

The 1,100 people who have lost money either sold shares through CIC and never received the proceeds or bought shares but were never registered as owners, and so did not receive share certificates.

At a meeting of creditors in February the DTI was heavily criticized by some of those who lost money both for granting CIC a dealer's licence and for taking too long to close the Share Shops down.

Satellite business aids US invasion

While British companies are expanding into the American market in record numbers many US companies are seeking ways to move into Britain.

And several industries are growing up in the communications field to help them do it.

The Private Satellite Network, a business that allows transatlantic conferences, presentations and training films to be broadcast live anywhere, is moving into the British market in a big way.

Companies such as IBM, Wang and Merrill Lynch have used the satellite capability to hold business meetings and make presentations from the United States to England. It can also save time and money because it removes the need to send executives across the Atlantic.

Mr Richard Neustat, president of PSN, said: "There has been a tremendous interest in satellite transmissions from the United Kingdom in the past few months. In the US the system is pretty well used, but in Europe it is still fairly new."

Companies can go to a London hotel with satellite pick-up hardware or, for a few thousand pounds, can install their own equipment and hook into a broadcast in their conference room whenever they like.

"The advantage of the live satellite broadcast is the interaction. You can ask questions and get answers at the same time," Mr Neustat said.

Another new business growing out of the expanding global markets and particularly out of Big Bang is financial public relations, with companies from the United States playing their wares in London.

Miss Patricia Whitehead, a partner in Whitehead Associates, a New York firm, has just brought her first client to England.

"We will be bringing others over to meet with bankers in London and help them approach selling their products in Europe," she said.

Her company advises clients until they select an investment bank, lawyers and other corporate requirements. She added: "Our clients retain us for public offerings or if they want to raise money privately."

There are many American companies who want to get into the European market, but don't know how to do it. That's where we come in."

Miss Whitehead has linked with Paragon, a British-based public relations firm so that there is a network on either side of the Atlantic.

COMMENT Morgan vultures may miss their free lunch

Morgan Grenfell is "in play." That, at least, is the message of its share price. The tarnished blue chip bankers are valued at 15 times profits compared, for instance, with 11 times for Kleinwort Benson, a similar merchant banking/securities combine.

And the vultures are gathering, with Lord Hanson, Jacob Rothschild and sundry Australians already prominent on its share register.

The instant drop in Morgan's shares after their flotation 14 months ago made the ground fertile for takeover talk. Takeover speculation gathered pace when the bank suffered a crisis of reputation and morale in the Guinness scandal. Names like Lloyds Bank and Deutsche Bank were rumoured to be taking an interest, but the Bank of England helped maintain an exclusion zone around the merchant bank at the time. It wanted Morgan to have time to collect its wits and allow its new management to sort itself out. That view has probably not changed.

Morgan has, after all, recovered well from the Guinness debacle under the tutelage of John Craven and Sir Peter Carey. A few desirable corporate finance customers have dribbled away to other merchant banks, but Morgan still retains pole position in the takeover tables for the first half of this year. Its securities operation is not the most successful of the new post-Big Bang businesses in the City, but at least it has not run into big problems, such as the paper mountain hanging over some of its competitors.

Nor is Morgan as desperately in need of capital as, say, Hill Samuel. It could do with extra resources, but can get along all right with what it has. Morgan's management is not denying to its staff that it is considering buying a large stockbroking firm to strengthen its securities operation, and that would not be cheap. But it does not mean Morgan itself is looking for a parent.

Despite all that takeover expertise, the bank could be stamped into being taken over, somewhat the way Hill Samuel was pressured by its Australian shareholders. But employees still probably hold more than 10 per cent after the 15 per cent allocation they received in last year's share issue. Willis Faber, which holds a 21 per cent stake crucial to any bid battle, is a long-term shareholder which has got much satisfaction out of its holding in the past. And Morgan shares are at last at a premium to last year's £5 issue price. Deutsche Bank's 5 per cent holding is also long term.

Since about 40 per cent of Morgan is in what would normally be friendly hands, the chances of a hostile bid look small. The bank might be tempted to rush voluntarily into the arms of a buyer if things started to go badly wrong with its business, but so far no major horrors have emerged. Its interim figures on

September 3 are expected to show a healthy profit, though down on last year's exceptionally good first half. And management sounds serious about wanting to remain independent.

That does not mean Lord Hanson, Jacob Rothschild, Robert Holmes à Court and Alan Bond will not make a profit on their investment. They are looking at one already. But Morgan is a different animal from Hill Samuel, and since last week merchant banking takeovers look an even more dangerous game than before.

Tomorrow the world

To many people, the warehouse economy has become a slogan of abuse, implying a retreat from the only real business of manufacturing. Quite what they make of the success of British venturers in the candyfloss economy of advertising, public relations and employment agencies can hardly be imagined, let alone printed. Yet the sudden rise of the British in the pin-stripe service trades is certainly a remarkable phenomenon.

Barring last minute alarms, Tony Berry has brought off the most remarkable coup by catapulting Blue Arrow to the world number one spot in employment services, via his \$1.3 billion (£800 million) agreed takeover of the American-based Manpower group. This comes after Martin Sorrell's raid on an astonished Madison Avenue to win J Walter Thompson. Public relations firms such as Shandwick are engaged in less spectacular worldwide empire-building.

The pioneers, however, were undoubtedly the Saatchi brothers. Whatever else may be said of them, they transformed the financial image of the advertising industry in the City. Flotation of advertising agencies was once seen — quite justly — simply as a method to turn partnerships into cash. The ensuing public companies were lowly rated, because their trading life was limited by the ability of most of the talent to leave and set up across the street. The Saatchi brothers showed that it was possible to weld different firms together and improve profits steadily by normal management and financial techniques.

There is little doubt that City attitudes were also influenced by the high prices paid for stockbroking partnerships — to which the same strictures applied — in the run-up to Big Bang. Once the image was changed, the City's ability to raise money quickly in a wide variety of ways supplied the crucial weapons for the West End's world-conquering ambitions. The new image may not last. But in a phase where services are growing faster than the rest of the economy, and creating more jobs, it must be of some value to have the top management talent in Britain.

Woolwich tax pledge expected

By Peter Gartland

Family Money Editor

The Woolwich Building Society is likely to give a legally-binding undertaking to secure the return of £57 million it won from the Inland Revenue in a test tax case.

The undertaking would be to return the money if the High Court ruling is overturned on appeal. The Inland Revenue will decide in the next few weeks whether to appeal.

The Woolwich argued it had double-paid tax as a result of transitional tax change arrangements in 1985-86.

Mr Alan Cumming, executive vice-chairman of the Woolwich, said yesterday that before the High Court judgment the Revenue had agreed the £57 million would be repaid "within a few days" if the Woolwich won. But a week after the judgment the Revenue had made clear it would repay the money only for a legally-binding undertaking to return it will interest if the Revenue won an appeal.

Mr Cumming is "personally niggled" that a letter signed by him and pledging a return of the money is apparently unacceptable. However, he concedes the Woolwich will probably provide the legal undertaking.

BHS unveils toy range with the Conran touch

By Derek Harris

Industrial Editor

BHS, the former British Home Stores which, as part of Storehouse, has been given the Sir Terence Conran flair treatment, is launching a new range of toys from the Storehouse chairman's design team. The range will go on sale in October.

BHS sees it — at a time when Storehouse's future as a possible bid target remains unclear — as strengthening the BHS label in the store chain's drive to change its image and consolidate its position further up market.

The range of Explorer 2 futuristic vehicles built on a non-violence theme is aimed at the £140 million market represented by children aged between five and ten.

Mr Mike Williams, BHS merchandise controller, said: "There appears to be an arms race among certain sections of the toy industry for who can produce the next more horrific concept. Our children may love it but it has gone beyond reasonable levels." The new range, he believed, would be highly stimulating while diverting children away from violence and destruction.

Explorer 2 will be backed by £250,000 promotional spending.

Mr Denis Cassidy, Storehouse deputy chairman and



Set piece: Mike Williams with one of the new toys yesterday

chairman and chief executive of BHS, said: "The move on toys means that we are at BHS now in all the major areas building on our own strong brand."

"We have done a remarkable job in moving from a trading policy based largely on price three or four years ago into one which injects more style, more reliability and more obvious quality, yet retaining the value for money."

Refurbishing of BHS stores has involved an investment of about £200 million. The chain, which has 129 high street outlets, made pretax profits up 20 per cent last time, Mr Cassidy pointed out.

The BHS store opening programme is continuing with a new outlet due at Harrow, Middlesex, in October and a rebuilt one at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, due to open in November.

Shandwick buys US PR company

By Joe Joseph

Shandwick, the public relations and advertising company, is continuing its dizzy pace of acquisitions and further strengthening its presence in the US by buying Casey Communications Management, an American public relations company.

The deal marks the latest in a string of takeovers by Shandwick in America and the Far East. A deal was struck by Shandwick only last Friday to purchase Gibson Public Relations, a Singapore-based firm which has just opened a branch in Hong Kong.

Shandwick, which is quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, is paying an initial \$2.76 million (£1.7 million)

for Casey, which is based in Detroit, Michigan. The final bill could rise to a maximum of \$14.9 million depending on performance-related payments over the next two years.

Shandwick says the acquisition will throw up opportunities to refer business between its various offices around the world and offer many of its clients better representation.

In the year to September 30, 1986, Casey made pretax profits of \$1.45 million, although profits for the latest year are expected to sink to \$719,000 due to the cost of taking on extra staff, a move to larger premises, and less revenue.

Magnet slides on lower forecasts

By Alexandra Jackson

News gleaned during a routine visit last Friday to Yorkshire-based Magnet, the kitchen and timber products group, by two leading firms of stockbrokers, knocked more than £100 million off the company's market capitalization yesterday.

The shares plunged 17 per cent to 272p as the market learned that County Securities and Kleinwort Greaveson had published profit forecasts of around £55 million for the year to end-March 1988, significantly below most analysts' forecasts. County Securities, well-known supporters of Magnet, cut an earlier forecast by more than a fifth.

The brokers learned that

although sales were ahead of last year, margins had suffered during a June sales drive. This, combined with a lull in the "supershowroom" opening programme, meant that market expectations of profits well over £65 million were unlikely to be satisfied.

Mr Gordon Brown, financial director of Magnet, said yesterday: "We feel a lot more comfortable with these lower forecasts. Things had got rather overheated. We suspect that the market has become supply-rather than demand-driven and we believe that the situation has to be kept under control."

"Margins have already improved greatly."

Guide to a frothy market

David Gilmour, mine host at the Pavilion wine bar and restaurant in Finsbury Circus, was pipped to the post in his bid to buy back another popular City watering hole, the Bow Wine Vaults, last week. Gilmour, aged 43, who spent 17 years building up the Vaults — leaving in 1984 to start his own business in what was the old City Bowling Club pavilion — made an offer to his old bosses Exco (now part of British & Commonwealth) but was out-bid by Motcombs owner Philip Lawless. Gilmour has nevertheless found another wine bar and restaurant site just south of Blackfriars Bridge which he hopes to get off the ground just as soon as planning permission problems have been solved. "I would like to have a chain of two or three eventually," he says. To take his mind off last week's disappointment, he tells me that



"Best buy in the market these days"

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

The bottom line?

If at first you don't succeed... Since leaving Harvard Business School 15 years ago American entrepreneur Dai LaManga has started up some 30 different business ventures, ranging from designer lasagne pans to drive-in discos and all of them unsuccessful. Now, at the ripe old age of 40, he has at last hit upon the recipe for success, and made himself a millionaire. The winning idea

he has started a Louis Roederer champagne barometer — to measure City sentiment. A record of daily champagne sales will be kept alongside a log of stock market indices. Last week, even though the stock market fell by 58 points, the Pavilion sold more than 100 bottles of Roederer — at £20.50 a time. And that doesn't include the 250 or so bottles of other champagne brands which were also poured down customers' throats. Stay tuned for tell-tale fluctuations...

Pei's day

Before the tumblers start to roll for me, let me admit to a slight exaggeration in yesterday's claim that all Parisian buildings on the Champs Elysees axis from La Defense through the Arc de Triomphe and Place de la Concorde to the Louvre were designed by non-French architects. The controversial glass pyramid

which was scheduled for completion next year in the middle of the Louvre courtyard is indeed the brainchild of Chinese-American architect Ioh Ming Pei, backed by the not-inconsiderable clout of President Francois Mitterrand. The rest of the Louvre site dates, of course, from medieval times, with major additions to the palace itself by Le Vau, architect of the Sun King Louis XIV, and later additions by Napoleon. And they were French, naturellement.

There's certainly no such thing as a City lunch in China. Even the country's legendary banquets are being curtailed. The state dinners, which once included as many as 40 courses, are, under a new diplomatic ruling, being restricted to four courses, including soup. The ruling also states that they must last no longer than 90 minutes. Barely time for the aperitifs.

Brittan at home

How the mighty are fallen. Former Home Secretary Leon Brittan, a casualty of the Westland affair, was last week to be found touring a new picnic site and toilet facilities beside a lay-by on the A1 in his constituency in Richmond, Yorkshire. The facilities there have apparently just been revamped at a cost of some £50,000. But the contacts he made during his time in office nevertheless hold good. His fund-raising efforts as patron of an appeal fund to restore St Mary's parish church in the town have proved so fruitful that the fund has been refused a grant by English Heritage on the grounds that its money should go to less successful appeals.

Brittan, who has helped raise £178,000 of the £280,000 needed for the first phase of restoration work says he intends to re-apply for a grant for the second £125,000 phase.

In stitches

Ian "Rocket" Stephenson, the beloved oracle of stockbroker Wood Mackenzie — who carries the official title of marketing and advertising director — is nursing a sore head. But it's got nothing to do with a hangover. Ian, just returned from an otherwise enjoyable family holiday in southern Spain, tells me that he dived, by accident, into the shallow end of the swimming pool, with the result... 22 stitches.

Carol Leonard

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*Source: Money Management July 1987. Offer to bid with income reinvested.

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Newman Tonks buys Wehag

Newman Tonks Group, the metal hardware manufacturer, has acquired Wehag Leimetal for DM5.43 million (£1.84 million) in cash.

Wehag had recently been formed by Deutsche Bank to acquire the business, plant and inventory of Wilhelm Engstfeld and Co. Wehag is one of the leading brands of architectural hardware in West Germany for specification and high quality residential markets.

Wehag's plant and machinery was recently valued at DM5.2 million with inventory valued in excess of DM5 million. Wehag's sales are more than DM15 million a year.

Newman Tonks will be offering jobs to 150 of the 200 workers.

Development of the business, including DM1.5 million investment in new plant, will be accelerated, and Newman anticipates that the company should quickly improve Wehag's profitability.

In brief

- KINGSTON OIL AND GAS:** The company has paid \$150,000 (£93,000) in cash for 100 per cent working interest (68 per cent net revenue interest) in four leases in Muskingham county, Ohio. There are 29 producing oil and gas wells on these leases. Kingston's option to purchase 1,200 acres of oil and gas leases in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, has now been exercised. The price was \$25,000.
- AMARCO:** A subsidiary, is acquiring Leimetal Castings and Krohn, based in Hamburg, West Germany, from Vereinigte Aluminium Werke, in a deal worth about £1.2 million.
- JN NICHOLS (VIMTO):** Interim dividend 3.15p (2.5p) for the half-year to June 30. With figures in £000: Turnover 14,180 (13,932). Pretax profit 3,007 (2,808). Earnings per share 10.4p (9.4p). The board is confident that the improvement in earnings will continue in the second half.
- MHANGURA COPPER:** Year to June 30, no dividend. With figures in Zimbsw \$000: Net loss 6,746 (£2.5 million), against a profit of 1,800. Turnover 47,322 (\$1,166). Loss per stock unit 33.7 cents (earnings 9 cents).
- SAMUEL HEATH:** Year to March 31. Final dividend 16.5p (15p adjusted). With figures in £000: Turnover 5,820 (5,376). Pretax profit 549 (507). Earnings per share 58.13p (49.24p adjusted). The directors propose a subdivision of the 50p ordinary shares into five ordinary shares of 10p each.
- PORTER CHADBOURN:** The board proposes that each ordinary share of 20p each be subdivided into four shares of 5p each.
- FINDHORN FINANCE:** Six months to June 30. With figures in £000: Turnover 2,320 (2,333). Pretax loss 219 (137 loss).
- NOKIA CORP:** The group has agreed to buy the majority shareholding in Rosendahl Maschinen, an Austrian cable machinery manufacturer. Rosendahl's 1986 sales were about £16.7 million. The activities of two Nokia subsidiaries - Maillefer of Switzerland and Nokia Cable Machinery of Finland - are to be combined into Maillefer Holdings, with its headquarters in Switzerland. Nokia will emerge as the majority shareholder in Maillefer, which will be listed on the Lausanne stock exchange.
- BASF:** The group is reporting for the first half of 1987. With figures in DM millions: Pretax profit 1,442 (£487 million), against 1,391. Net sales 20,037 (21,395). Capital expenditure 1,091 (£1,076). Given a sustained stabilization of prices and of the foreign exchange situation, the group expects sales and earnings to continue to be good in the second half.

Plans for UK firms' share offerings abroad put on ice

By Michael Tate

Several substantial UK companies are believed to have shelved plans for overseas share offerings while the City's family dispute over the preemptive rights of shareholders continues to simmer.

A spokesman for one of the City's leading merchant banks said last week he was aware of "a number of securities houses which were holding back foreign issues pending the outcome of discussions between representatives of the corporate sector and the investing institutions".

The argument re-surfaced again last week when Mr Michael Ashcroft, chairman of the Hawley group, rode roughshod over institutional sentiment with his guideline-busting plan to raise \$400 million in the Euromarkets with a convertible preference share issue.

Mr Ashcroft, who has never enjoyed the friendliest of relations with the City's fund managers, felt that, since his company was registered in Bermuda, and was more than 50 per cent owned outside these shores, he had no obligation to pander to UK institutional preferences.

There has been no official response from the institutions, but both the National Association of Pension Funds and the Association of British Insurers are studying the situation. The NAPF believe existing shareholders should have first priority whenever the shares being issued represent more than 5 per cent of the entire capital. The ABI is tougher, fixing its limit at 2 per cent.

Certainly several individual fund managers are believed to have voiced disquiet.

Meanwhile the informal discussions, instigated by the Stock Exchange, meander on. Finance directors want the ceiling on the number of shares that can be issued without offering first option to existing shareholders, lifted. The institutions insist they are being flexible, but at present this seems to mean nothing more than that they are prepared to listen.

Merchant bankers say many UK companies want to take advantage of the internationalization of the securities markets to raise their profiles elsewhere, and particularly in the US. But the current clawback guidelines prevent this.

The institutions insist they are prepared to listen to any such proposal and if they deem it to be in the company's interest, they will waive their rules.

The gulf between the two sides looks too wide to bridge with hard and fast rules. But it does seem that in most cases - the Hawleys of this world are few - better communication between corporate boardrooms and City investment parlours would spare a lot of tears.



Ashcroft: guideline-busting

Tarantino netted by Fisher

By Our City Staff

Mr Tony Millar, chairman of the fruit and vegetable distribution company Albert Fisher Group, has moved a step nearer his dream of building an international food business in the United States with the acquisition of the San Francisco-based Lee Ray-Tarantino for up to \$25 million (£15.6 million).

Tarantino, a leading buyer and distributor of fresh fruit and vegetables in San Francisco with around 100 employees, will extend Fisher's geographical coverage in California.

This will complement its existing operations in Florida, Massachusetts and particularly Los Angeles on the west coast where it already has a strong Californian customer and supplier base through its Coast Produce and Apex Wholesale Produce offshoots.

California and Florida produce more than 70 per cent of all fresh fruit and 60 per cent of all fresh vegetables consumed in the US.

Initial consideration for the business is \$18 million, of which \$15 million is payable in cash and the rest in Fisher shares. The vendors will collect up to a further \$7 million if profits meet certain targets.

In the first six months of 1987, profits at Tarantino, which was formed some 40 years ago by Mr Joseph Tarantino and Mr Bruno Andriehetto, were \$1.7 million on a turnover of \$20.39 million.

In 1986 the company made \$3.05 million on \$39.12 million of sales. Both Mr Tarantino and Mr Andriehetto, who are 60, have entered into three-year service contracts.

Mr Millar said yesterday that Tarantino would significantly strengthen the group's purchasing and sourcing power and in particular would extend Fisher's ability to serve the cruise ship companies already catered for in Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Cape Canaveral, Key West and Los Angeles.

Fisher, which raised £8.7 million through a rights issue in May, has been expanding rapidly, and is now the largest distributor of fresh produce in Florida.

On the stock market Fisher shares responded to the news with a 9p jump to 202p.

Relations with creditors likely to worsen Brazil's main party argues for a tougher line on debt

From Mac Margolis, Rio de Janeiro

Commercial banks as a means of protecting falling hard currency reserves and a sagging balance of trade.

Since then, the strident finance minister who presided over the moratorium has been replaced, and Brazil's trade surplus has been restored to a healthy \$1 billion plus per month.

However, Brasilia has shown no indications of resuming debt payments, and now the country's most powerful political party is pushing for an even harder line with creditors.

"The moratorium is the chief negotiating instrument Brazil possesses," the party document opens. The paper goes on to say that since February the moratorium has saved Brazil \$4.5 billion in debt service payments and, further, that it has not provoked the feared retaliation from creditors.

"It is worth saying that there ought to be no resumption of interest payments, even symbolic payments, before the conclusion of an agreement with the banks," the report declares.

On the contrary, the nation should "widen the scope of the moratorium in order to include all the (debt) obligations Brazil intends to restructure," the document continues. The party recommends also suspending payments on Brazil's \$16 billion debt to the western governments of the Paris Club. "At least to those countries who did not renew credit to Brazil."

OAU group calls for moratorium

Addis Ababa (Reuters) - An Organization of African Unity (OAU) steering committee rejected a proposal that members should repudiate their external debts, but recommended a temporary moratorium on repayments.

The 17-nation group, reviewing the continent's \$200 billion (£123 billion) foreign debt ahead of an OAU summit, suggested a three-year suspension of debt service "especially in view of the inadequate response and support from the international community in spite of its commitment to support Africa's recovery programmes." Burkina Faso had proposed unilateral and collective repudiation of external debt.

The committee called for a comprehensive review of the concept, terms and conditions of debt restructuring. The steering committee will submit its recommendations to a conference of African ministers.

APPOINTMENTS

Brittan joins Phicom board

Phicom: Mr Leon Brittan joins the board as a non-executive director.

Atex: Mr Robert Pegg has become sales director and Mr Rod Poxon finance director of Atex Ltd. Mr Max Coeberg has been named vice-president of international field operations with Mr Alec Hollingworth as vice-president of European operations, Atex Inc.

Merrill Lynch Europe: Mr Joaquin Romero-Mana joins as an executive director from September 1.

CMJ Financial Services: Mr Jim Eberwein becomes trust and taxation director.

Andrew-Wilson and Amery: Mr Peter Head is made divisional managing director, non-marine reinsurance.

Mocatta Commercial: Mr RF Legg has become managing director, with Mr NK Denton as deputy managing director. Mr AW Scott has been made a director.

Hardwick: Mr David Davies and Mr Desmond McGinnis join the board.

Daiwa Europe: Mr Peter Parsons is made executive director and Mr Richard Jackson associate director.

Omni Holdings: Mr Max Frey joins the board.

Reymore: Mr James Cribb becomes a director.

Theatres Trust: Sir David Crouch has been made chairman from September 30.

Bristar Group: Mr Malcolm Desforges is named executive director.

Bass North: Mr Tom Morkill becomes managing director, succeeding Mr George Sykes, who becomes vice-chairman, from October.

Scandinavian Marine Claims Office: Mr Parker Wise has been made president.

University News

Degree course vacancies

The Times Degree Course Vacancies Service today covers the Creative Arts, Education, Agriculture, Mass Communications and some humanities courses.

The information is compiled by The Times Network Systems from data issued by the Universities Central Council on Admissions (UCCA) and the Polytechnic Central Admissions System (PCAS).

The figures in brackets following each course title indicate the course code used by UCCA and PCAS and will help students now in the clearing system to determine whether the course listed is similar to their original choice.

The TTNS database also provides subscribers with The Times' own "Universities A-Z", a frank and independent guide to individual universities and polytechnics, their strengths and weaknesses.

If the course you are looking for is not listed here, call UCCA's information line on 0272 217244 or PCAS on 0272 217721.



Robert Pegg: Atex director

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put
Alfred Lyons	380	33	45	57	10
1409	420	18	30	25	38
400	450	15	25	55	65
British Airways	170	25	36	46	8
1190	180	20	36	46	8
180	170	20	36	46	8
British Comm	500	22	35	50	37
1480	520	2	8	18	117
800	2	8	18	117	118
British Gas	165	12	22	7	11
1168	180	15	19	18	25
250	18	17	18	25	32
BP	300	48	60	30	22
340	320	27	43	53	29
360	14	29	38	30	42
Britoil	300	25	37	43	17
1407	320	17	36	47	28
360	5	13	18	35	63
Corn Gold	1300	105	175	200	80
11300	1350	70	145	175	80
1400	1400	115	175	130	145
Courtside	420	62	78	7	12
1460	460	36	58	70	24
460	50	18	48	64	80
Common Unit	330	36	45	58	6
1330	360	15	31	48	21
360	15	31	48	21	15
Cable & Wire	380	58	75	87	20
1430	390	55	75	87	20
420	37	52	70	15	27
400	400	55	75	87	20
DEC	200	24	33	42	6
1215	220	13	21	31	25
220	240	12	22	28	34
Grand Met	460	60	85	75	10
1330	480	27	37	45	33
480	50	18	27	70	75
ICI	1450	142	187	20	32
1517	1500	72	120	145	42
1500	1650	37	53	70	80
Land Securities	500	42	60	14	22
1519	550	18	38	48	37
600	7	20	30	55	87
Marks & Spen	220	24	32	40	8
1110	240	13	22	28	31
240	6	12	15	28	31
Royal Royce	100	17	23	25	5
1110	110	17	23	25	5
120	6	12	15	18	18
Shell Trans	1350	67	115	127	80
11330	1400	40	47	58	18
1450	1430	30	37	107	138
Trafalgar House	330	55	62	2	8
1370	360	35	45	47	8
360	390	12	25	35	33
TSE	90	3	6	9	12
180	100	1	4	5	13
100	10	1	4	5	13
Woodworth	325	40	47	57	15
1350	330	23	31	40	15
375	14	32	41	35	45

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	9.50%
Adam & Company	10.00%
BCCI	10.00%
Consolidated Crds	10.00%
Co-operative Bank	10.00%
C. Hoare & Co	10.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.00%
Lloyds Bank	10.00%
Nat Westminster	10.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00%
TSB	10.00%
Citibank NA	10.00%

University grants

Leicester

Grants valued at £1,952,168 have been awarded for research at the university. They include:

- Dr I C Eperon (Biochemistry), £141,844 from Medical Research Council (Splice Site Selection: The Regulation of Alternative Splicing of Eukaryotic mRNA Precursors); Dr B V L Foster (Chemistry), £102,230 from The Lister Institute (Lister Research Fellowship); Dr A J Jeffreys (Genetics), £133,847 from MRC (Analysis of Highly Variable Loci in Human DNA and Their Application to Human Genetics).
- Professor Holland (Genetics), £75,988 from MRC (Analysis of the role of a myosin-like protein in the cell cycle of *E. coli*); Professor Derbyshire (Cell Biology), £185,597 from Commission of the European Communities (research and control of land-use and debris flows in the Loess region of Gansu Province, China); Dr S C Bell (Obstetrics & Gynaecology), £80,436 from the Wellcome Trust (cloning of genes for secretory uterine endometrial proteins and application to implantation and fertility); Mr E Dunning (Sociology), £100,000 from Football Trust (SocNorm: Chester Centre for Football Research).

Strathclyde

Recent research grants awarded to the university include the following:

- Professor A McGown, £80,488 from The Transport and Road Research Laboratory (inter-lateral boundary yielding and lateral stresses in conventional and reinforced soil retaining walls); Professor T Mayer, £98,310 from the EEC (concerted action on daylighting programme); Dr J EEC, £99,500 from the Building Research Establishment; energy PASSYS project; Professor N Graham, £200,000 from the British Technology Group (new polymer developments); Dr D Berry, Dr J Johnson (development of improved spirit and wine yeast strains).

TOMORROW

The following was omitted from yesterday's list of polytechnic degree vacancies:

- Mechanical Engineering (H301); Medicine.

University grants

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- Professor Holland (Genetics), £75,988 from MRC (Analysis of the role of a myosin-like protein in the cell cycle of *E. coli*); Professor Derbyshire (Cell Biology), £185,597 from Commission of the European Communities (research and control of land-use and debris flows in the Loess region of Gansu Province, China); Dr S C Bell (Obstetrics & Gynaecology), £80,436 from the Wellcome Trust (cloning of genes for secretory uterine endometrial proteins and application to implantation and fertility); Mr E Dunning (Sociology), £100,000 from Football Trust (SocNorm: Chester Centre for Football Research).

Strathclyde

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TOMORROW

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- Mechanical Engineering (H301); Medicine.

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Portfolio - Gold -

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a back of your card, the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Close rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Habit Precision	Industrials E-K	
2	Began	Food	
3	Berkeley Gp	Building Roads	
4	AIM	Industrials A-D	
5	Amcor	Industrials A-D	
6	Deffex	Industrials A-D	
7	Ryt Mt Son (ex)	Banking/Discount	
8	Abandon Coast	Building Roads	
9	Kleinwort Benson	Banking/Discount	
10	Asplund	Property	
11	Amcor (ex)	Industrials A-D	
12	Amcor (ex)	Industrials A-D	
13	Traco (ex)	Food	
14	Steeley	Building Roads	
15	Cinder Gp	Building Roads	
16	Atwoods	Building Roads	
17	Avonmetal	Industrials A-D	
18	Young A	Breweries	
19	Time Products	Drugs/Stores	
20	NEI	Electronics	
21	Zenith	Leisure	
22	Stacy (CH)	Industrials A-D	
23	Brown (H)	Drugs/Stores	
24	Unigate (ex)	Food	
25	Dencom	Property	
26	Byron	Building Roads	
27	Yates	Drugs/Stores	
28	Freemantle	Drugs/Stores	
29	Whitbread Ind	Breweries	
30	Whitbread Ind	Breweries	
31	Allied Colloids	Chemicals/Plas	
32	Capitol Radio	Leisure	
33	Capitol (P)	Industrials A-D	
34	Sage	Industrials S-Z	
35	Allied-Lyons (ex)	Breweries	
36	Barnes Dair	Building Roads	
37	Salverson (Chen)	Food	
38	Ward Group	Building Roads	
39	Taylor Woodrow	Building Roads	
40	Warburg SG	Banking/Discount	
41	KCA Drilling	Oil & Gas	
42	Subway Group	Building Roads	
43	Stuart Distribution	Electronics	
44	Comptel	Building Roads	

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MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

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...

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Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Firm start to new account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began yesterday. Dealings end September 11. Contango day September 14. Settlement day September 21. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (As) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 18)

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

BREWERS

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

ELECTRICALS

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

FOODS

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

DRAPEY AND STORES

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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HOTELS AND CATERERS

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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INDUSTRIALS E-K

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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INDUSTRIALS L-R

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INDUSTRIALS S-Z

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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INSURANCE

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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LEISURE

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

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Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

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NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

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OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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Company	Price	Chgs	%
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PROPERTY

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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Company	Price	Chgs	%
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SHIPPING

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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SHOES AND LEATHER

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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TEXTILES

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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TOBACCO

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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Company	Price	Chgs	%
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PROPERTY

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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SHIPPING

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SHOES AND LEATHER

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PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

Company	Price	Chgs	%
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PROPERTY

Company	Price	Chgs	%
...

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Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

Fast digital tape rival for the discs

THE WEEK

By Matthew May

While the use of digital audio tape (DAT) has still to catch on as a rival to compact disc, even with the advantage of being able to record as well as play music — the computer industry is already planning to make use of it.

Last week, Hewlett-Packard and Sony announced a joint venture to develop a range of products and a format using DAT as a storage method for computer information.

DAT provides high-fidelity sound comparable to compact disc, but despite the use of the word audio in the acronym DAT the fact that the tape stores information in the same binary format that provides the very basis of computing means it is seen as easily adaptable for data storage.

Though prices are still high for audio DAT recorders in Japan, around £800, and sales are so far disappointing, the hope is that when it finally takes off prices will fall in the same way as compact disc players have fallen and will provide a cheap unit to be integrated with PCs.

HP and Sony hope to get their first computer DAT products on to the market by the end of 1988, though it

faces the hurdle of getting the industry to accept its format if yet another batch of products that are incompatible between different brands of equipment are to be avoided.

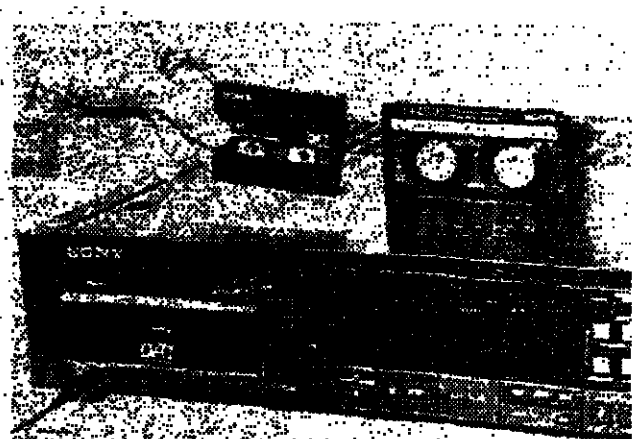
The problem with using tape instead of discs for computers has always been speed of access. To select randomly a piece of information to display on a screen may require a whole tape to be wound through before it is found. Since discs arrived, tape systems have largely been used for back up in business, though the low cost of the

The equal of more than 1 million pages

ubiquitous cassette has made it a favourite for home computers.

The technology behind DAT, however, allows both a higher speed of access and the promise of a data storage system from HP and Sony that could store a massive 1.2 gigabytes of information, which gives the prospect of storing the equivalent of more than a million pages.

Average access time on such a system would be 20 seconds



Sony's digital tape, left, compared with a conventional tape

which, says HP, is fast enough for online inquiry. Given the potential size of databases using the system 20 seconds is fast, though a long time for any system under continual use. Everyday users of such systems could probably search subsets of the information providing faster response.

Compact disc is already being used for computer storage of large amounts of information with a basic system available for under a £1,000. So far they have largely been used to publish computer versions of reference works that can make use of the huge capacity.

Like their audio equivalent, such systems cannot record information on to the compact discs.

Those systems using optical discs which do include the ability to write information to a disc still cost several thousand pounds. Known in computer jargon as WORMS (for Write Once Read Many) they also have the drawback of being unable to erase information once stored.

Proponents argue that the vast storage available makes it irrelevant for many applica-

tions. When information is no longer needed, those areas of the disc are masked off from further access.

But with DAT the option to record easily means it could become widely used for providing back-up copies and archives. With that 100, though, comes the problem of the ease of copying that is a major factor in DAT's current problems. It has resulted in a squabble in the audio industry over whether DAT recorders should include a device to prevent copying.

Computer software already

Protection devices can be inconvenient

has its own problems over whether programs should be "copy protected". Some companies have avoided protection devices because of the inconvenience they can cause to genuine customers.

If a small DAT cassette becomes a convenient way to distribute bulky information, software publishers could become concerned at the ease with which perfect copies of their electronic books could be made.

Japan arrives just in time

THE EXPERTS

By Robert Matthews

Bradford University is building a computerized Japanese "management consultant" that it hopes will help firms to change their manufacturing techniques to the "just in time" methods used so successfully in Japan.

Despite the fact that such ideas as JIT, Kanban and Total Quality Control have been around for many years, pinning down what they actually mean and finding ways of implementing them on a computer has remained difficult.

The design of manufacturing lines based on them has therefore tended to rely on the knowledge and experience of a handful of human experts.

In a three-year project jointly funded by Lucas Industries — which is in the process of switching all its factories to the Japanese method — Dr Ashok Kochhar, professor of manufacturing systems engineering at Bradford, aims to overcome the haziness of the ideas, and to develop an expert system capable of turning the philosophy into practice.

The long-term target is to get the system on to personal computers, enabling even small firms to implement the techniques.

One of the key difficulties facing the development of the deceptively simple-sounding system is the interdependence of the basic concepts.

If products are to be produced "just in time", keeping a minimum of stock, it is necessary to use ideas known as Kanban to simplify the stock control and manufacturing system to the stage where it becomes flexible enough to produce products only when required.

This, in turn, calls for Total Quality Control, where each aspect of the manufacturing process is constantly checked to ensure that wastage is minimized, and any problems can be traced to their source rapidly: every minute counts with JIT.

According to Dr Kochhar, the expert system now being built incorporates rules derived from Japanese experts in the subject, with the rules being structured in the form of decision trees.

Coded using Prolog and POP 11, the methods are being put onto a Sun 3/50 workstation.

The machine will provide advice about which manufacturing system design techniques to apply, and how successful proposed solutions are likely to prove. Already Lucas has begun to

build parts of the software developed at Bradford on to its own personal computers, so that its manufacturing system redesign teams can speed the switchover to the Japanese techniques.

Dr John Parnaby, director of manufacturing technology of the Lucas group, believes that for UK industry as a whole "it's time now that we try to find ways of computerising manufacturing system engineering as we have production engineering", pointing out the impact CAD has had in product design.

There is likely to be considerable export potential for the system. According to Dr Kochhar, Western companies have tended to throw computer power at their manufacturing methodologies, with relatively little success. The Japanese, on the other hand, have gone right back to basics, and simplified their approach. Simplicity has brought about speed.

Dr Parnaby is in no doubt about the importance of the Japanese techniques for industry in this country. He says: "The high level of unemployment in the UK is not due to automation, robots or computers. We have lost market share because our manufacturing systems, designed using 1950s production engineering principles, are not competitive."

Nice niche for accessories

SOFTWARE

By Geoff Wheelwright

The chances of any further explosive growth in the software business would seem to lie in what the computer industry delights in calling "niche" markets. It could also be particularly good news for some British companies.

London-based Quantec Software, for example, has just introduced a new version of the QED desktop accessory software after a couple of years of solid success in the "niche" market it created for multiuser desktop software on IBM PCs.

Quantec's product has even managed to win the attentions of IBM, which helped distribute it largely because it was one of a kind and something it could get nowhere else.

The most attractive feature of QED has been its multi-user diary feature, where a number of electronic diaries can be kept on one central personal computer. If everyone on the system lists their engagements on the diary, they can be checked by others even when they're out.

A project manager, for example, who is trying to

schedule a meeting between all the people in his team, can look in the relevant electronic diaries of all the people who would be attending and select a time when all are free.

It sounds a small thing, but now that basic PC software is easily available it is such "targeting" and attention to detail that can make a new program pay off.

While this particular facility sounds simple, there were many other similar programs which did not have it, particularly when it came to working with computer networks.

Another software company to make its move during the traditionally sluggish month of August also got its first taste of success in the desktop field.

Borland International, which built its initial business on the sales of a program called Sidekick, could be described as company specializing in "niche" software, though it is now big enough to want to expand into the general market.

Not only has the company recently been talking about releasing a new spreadsheet product to try and rival the success of the market leader, Lotus 1-2-3, but last week it

also ratified the purchase of US database producer Ansa, whose Paradox database product is seen by many as a serious challenge to the best selling database dBase III.

The company's commitment to this diversification showed in its March profits statement, down \$4 million on the previous year and attributed to research and development costs.

The question for Borland will be whether to continue its policy of producing cheap software and aiming for huge volumes through distributors or to try to capture some of the corporate market that Ansa has been going after with its more expensive programs.

The latest tech. makes its mark

SUPER BRAINS

From Michael Molinski, Santa Clara, California

Supercomputers. The brains behind the brains. The fastest calculators in the world. These machines are so complex and expensive that only about 240 exist in the world.

Until recently, the supercomputer market has been dominated by the Minneapolis-based company, Cray Research, which holds an estimated two-thirds of the market.

But since 1980, a number of companies have begun research on their own supercomputers, and the fruit of that research is starting to ripen.

In May, for example, several start-up companies and established electronics businesses unveiled their products at a supercomputing convention in California.

Those new introductions, analysts say, could help make supercomputers — and their smaller counterparts, mini-supercomputers — affordable to a far wider range of customers.

Hal Feeney, an analyst at the market-research firm,

A fast and economical way to bring new products to market

Dataquest, said that the new entries are substantially smaller than the Cray models, but they can accomplish many of the same tasks at surprisingly fast speeds.

He added: "The new machines should stimulate the industry overall rather than take customers away from Cray." The new ones are smaller or more specialized than the Crays, Mr Feeney said.

Manufacturers are increasingly finding that supercomputers, despite their price tag, are a fast and economical way to bring their products to market.

Car manufacturers and aerospace corporations use them to conduct a wide variety of tests on their products, including simulated collisions that eliminate the cost of testing the actual products. Chrysler and Boeing for example, own supercomputers. Norman Dawson, vice president for marketing of Chopp Computers, said: "It's a lot cheaper to crash a car on a computer than in real life."

Apple Computer recently bought a Cray for developing its personal computers, and Fairchild Semiconductor uses one for chip development. Mr Feeney said: "Many companies in the semiconductor industry are using Crays on a time-share basis."

A Cray supercomputer can cost as much as \$20 million. In the past, Cray's computers have been used almost exclusively by universities and the military, largely because they are the only customers that could afford them.

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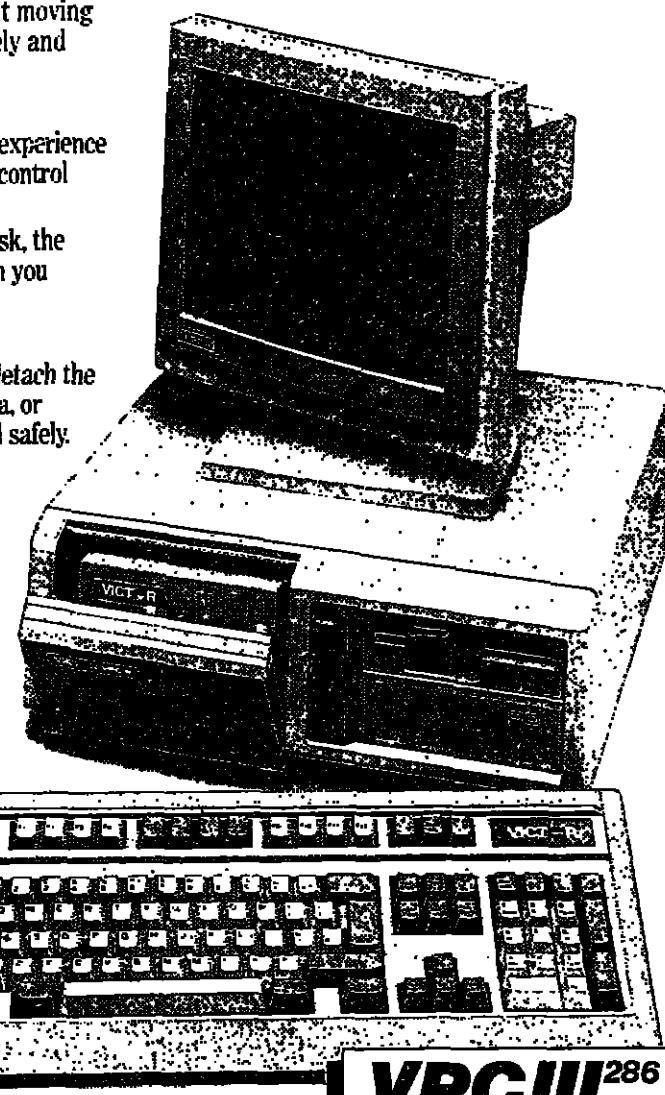
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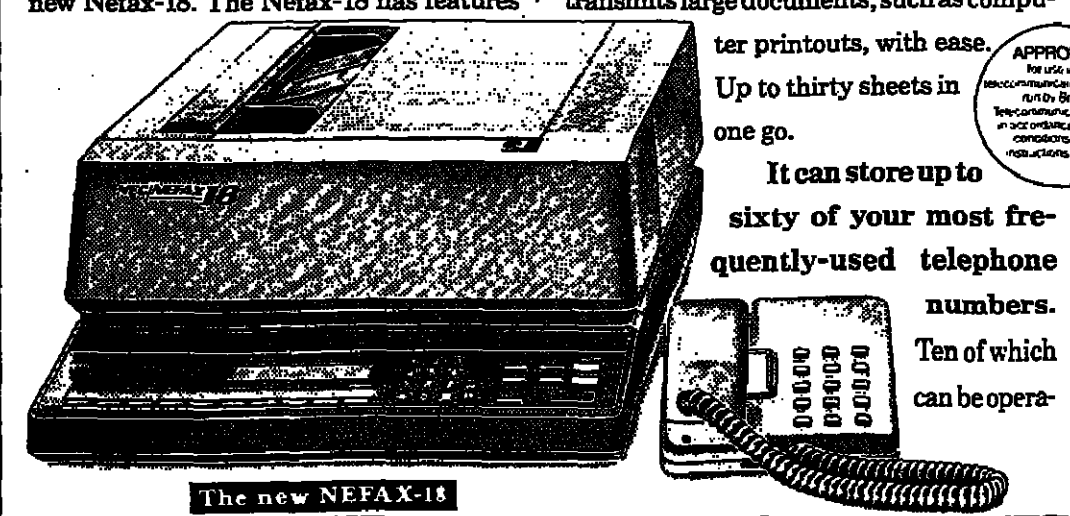
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COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

Why Russia will not rush for our PCs

SOVIET UNION

By David Sanger

The planned liberalization of export controls allowing the USSR and other eastern-block nations to import an unlimited number of no-frills personal computers from the West is unlikely to result in a Soviet shopping spree in our computer stores.

The economic reasons for this are fairly simple. Most PCs allowed under the new rules are not powerful enough for most scientists and engineers who seek more capable "engineering work-stations," and too costly for Soviet schools.

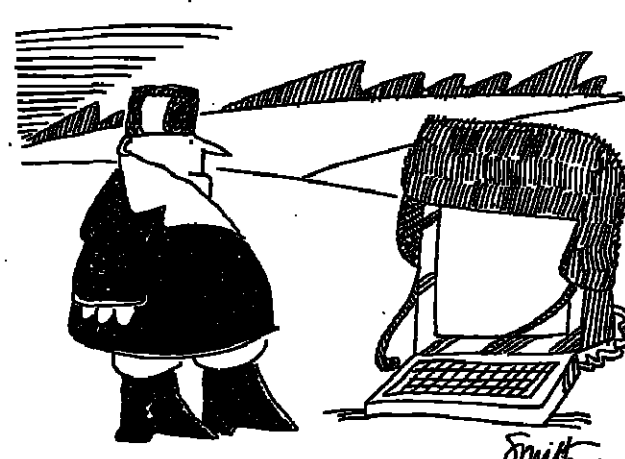
The relatively few micro-computers already in place in Russian schools, experts said, were largely Soviet-block clones of Apple Computer's line.

"That's the only thing they seem to have figured out how to make reliably," one expert who studies Soviet computers for US intelligence agencies. "For some reason, though the Taiwanese have copied IBM PCs, the Russians cannot get the hang of it."

What about the software?

But most officials said that political constraints were likely to be the chief factor in limiting the distribution of PCs. Though Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has reportedly said he plans to make computer literacy a key element of the Soviet educational system, many are wary of the machines' potential uses. Academics studying the potential impact of computers in the Soviet Union have pointed out in recent years that the machines are also useful as small printing presses and back-channel communications networks, which both threaten to decentralize political power.

An additional impediment to the widespread use of even basic PCs in the Soviet Union



may be the absence of compatible software. IBM and Apple software has been translated into various languages, but none of them use the Cyrillic script.

Stephen Bryen, the head of the US Defense Department's export-control office, said: "Everyone is going to learn quickly that the Russians don't want to buy machines, they want to build them. And that is what we will not give them the tools to do."

The loosening of controls in September will mark the first time that the West has allowed ordinary PCs, of the type commonly used in offices and homes for the last seven years, to be exported freely to the Soviet Union without export licences.

But the new rules will allow only the most basic PCs to be sold to the Soviet bloc — the kind, for example, that IBM stopped making last year — and no one expects the Soviets to use scarce hard currency to buy a lot of technology that dates back to 1980.

The current generation of personal computers including IBM's new PS-2 line, announced last April, and Apple Computer Macintosh computers, will still require licences.

A liberalization of the rules has long been sought by US allies in the Paris-based Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls that governs export regula-

tions, and by US computer industry executives.

Many others in the US who were against easing restrictions have back-pedalled over personal computers since it has become apparent that the Soviets are obtaining the machines anyway — usually through Taiwan and Hong Kong, where PC clones are produced by the hundreds of thousands in small factories.

A Soviet scientist wants to form a joint company with western firms to boost the quality of Soviet personal

Outside the export ban

computers, the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* said last week.

Boris Naumov, who once worked as a professor at a US technological institute, has proposed setting up a joint venture with one or two western companies to get round restrictions on exports of computer parts to the Soviet Union.

Mr Naumov, head of a Soviet technical complex called Personal Computers, suggested the joint company could buy parts freely on sale in the West which he said were outside the ban on the export of computer components. Under Soviet law, at least 51 per cent of joint ventures with foreign companies on Soviet soil must be Soviet-owned.

Britain's engineering industry, often condemned as being under threat and still living in the age of the last industrial revolution, is on the threshold of change.

The change is being brought about, not simply by the growing use of computer-aided design and manufacturing, Cadcam, and computer-aided engineering, CAE, but by recognizably changing roles for the specialists working in the field. They are becoming fashionable.

According to a survey by Industrial Market Research, 3,000 additional companies in Britain will start using computers for engineering design this year. Figures, quoted by a recruitment consultancy, Kramer Westfield, predict that almost 10,000 companies will use computers for engineering design during 1987, compared with 6,875 in 1986. By 1990, almost 14,500 companies are expected to be applying the techniques.

Inevitably this requires people. Though traditional computing skills are in demand, it is the engineering knowledge required for specialist staff that is starting to dominate the job scene. Part of the demand is created by the growth in work-station microcomputers operated by engineers.

Andrew Figiel, a specialist in the field at Kramer-Westfield, said: "Cadcam is becoming an accepted part of engineering. It is going through the same route that electronics CAE went, from initial two dimensional drafting to full Cadcam engineering. And now the larger companies are looking even further ahead. This

Engineers are hi-tech hi-fashion

JOBScene

By Eddie Conner

means that more engineers are needed."

Systems and equipment vendors are seeking engineers with commercial skills and salesmen with product and applications knowledge. Users are after CAE engineers who can grasp the financial and commercial implica-

Salaries are creeping up as a result

tions of their work. Increasingly the user wants managers as well as programmers and operators who have engineering skills but who are also articulate and business-oriented.

Mobility is another trend. Not only are Cadcam people moving to further their careers — as well as to take advantage of the fact that Cadcam took the lead in high-tech salary scales in 1986 — they are switching between users and vendors in order to gain experience.



Figiel: Cadcam's use

Salaries are creeping up as a result. Applications engineers with just three years' experience are now averaging £15,500 plus a company car, but it could be that this is just a temporary starting level.

Many larger companies with Cadcam and CAE experience are planning new integrated systems involving computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM), according to Mr James Wallis, a director of Cambridge-based recruitment company, Cadsearch.

Salaries, according to Mr Wallis, are not yet high enough. "To do this job," he says, "people have to integrate across the board within a company. That means paying them high enough salaries to give them a hierarchical respect within their organization. In some instances now, experienced CAE engineers, no more than in their mid-30's, with good academic qualifications and hands-on CIM experience, are getting £30,000 and more."

Interestingly, despite these new high salaries appearing occasionally, it is still less than the average £32,000, cost-of-living-adjusted pay and benefits level of the average technical CAE managers with only two years' experience in Munich.

That figure is given in a recent Kramer-Westfield comparative survey, which shows that by comparison the equivalent UK manager earns £22,000, though his north-eastern seaboard counterpart in America gets a relatively meagre £26,000.

Mr Figiel says: "German engineers are apparently a more valued part of society, and are recognized as professionals alongside doctors and architects."

"Also their further education goes on for a longer period. In Britain, engineers have been less recognized as professionals. Therefore socially they are not expected to earn as much."

All that could now begin to change if companies are to use CAE

Double the benefit for each £100,000

specialists to help them solve their CIM needs of the future, it appears they must give them not only the tools to do the job, but the status and pay that must inevitably enable them to be accepted in senior executive positions.

Mr Wallis says: "Companies are beginning to realize that by investing an extra £10,000 in CAE managers, they will see double the benefit for each £100,000 invested in new equipment."

You can't hack into the RAF, says the minister

One of the attractions of the computers it will provide the RAF with a command and control system has been the high degree of security. In announcing that the £37 million order was to go to a British consortium headed by ICL, Lord Trefgarne, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, said he believed the system should be totally safe from computer hackers picking up highly classified information. The system will bring together "off the peg" technology from throughout the world and modify it to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Defence.

Speculation that Sir Clive Sinclair is ready to announce further funding for his ambitious project to develop a superchip has proved a little premature. An official of his Anamorphic company — it means taftness in ancient Greek — said it hopes to

make an announcement about finance in weeks rather than months, but added that these things often have a habit of dragging on longer than expected. Sir Clive's plans to develop a silicon wafer that could replace a hard disc drive is considered particularly ambitious because several large computer companies have looked into the concept of

wafer-scale integration and given up. Computer researchers in the field react incredulously at the idea that Sir Clive will be able to achieve with a few million pounds what even IBM has been unable to develop.

Japan's Kokusai Denshin Denwa is to sell its TV telephone technology to

American Telephone and Telegraph. KDD is also negotiating with British Telecom and other European telecommunications operators and manufacturers on the transfer of its Invite 64 technology. AT & T is expected formally to sign a contract later this year to acquire the design and manufacturing technology of Invite 64 and start

production in the US. The system can send picture and voice signals at 64 kilobits per second.

A fugitive under indictment for illegally exporting millions of dollars of computer equipment to the Soviet Union was captured last week, not through a high-tech sting or armistice of chips, but after being spotted by a Canadian Mountie while on a fishing trip in the Yukon. Charles J. McVey II has been been top of the 10 most wanted list of Project Exodus, the US Customs Service's effort to stem sales of western-made high technology goods to the Soviet bloc. Mr McVey, along with a Swiss national and a Soviet trade official, has been charged that he headed a group of companies that diverted microcomputers and satellite-imaging equipment to Soviet institutes and military centres.

EVENTS

- IBM System User Show, September 2-4, Olympia, London
- Personal Computer World Show, September 23-27, Olympia, London (01-486 1951)
- DEC User Show, October 6-8, Barbican, London
- Computer Graphics 87, October 13-15, Wembley Conference Centre, London (01-668 4468)
- Telecom 87, October 20th-27th, Geneva

- Desktop Publishing Show, October 15-17, Business Design Centre, Islington, London (061-456 8383)
- Amstrad Computer Show, October 23-25, G-Mex Exhibition Hall, Manchester (061-456 8835)
- IBM 87, October 26-November 6, Business Design Centre, Islington, London (0705 694941)
- Comdex Fall 87, November 2-6, Las Vegas (0101-617 449 6800)
- Image Processing and Systems Exhibition, November 14-16, Kensington Exhibition Centre, London (0280 815229)

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HORIZONS

A guide to
job opportunities

Make your own fortune

One Sunday afternoon I was in a local hotel when I came across an arrowed poster marked "Psychic Weekend". Curious, I stumped-up the modest entrance fee and entered a crowded room where whispered consultations were in progress.

Around me I could see palmists, Tarot-card readers, clairvoyants, hypnotists, astrologers, practitioners from every branch of the so-called occult sciences counselling their clients.

A load of hocus-focus? Not a bit of it, according to one of the practitioners I buttonholed. He said: "The people here are often at a turning point in their lives." They were not interested in learning about tall, handsome strangers who were likely to cross their path; they needed advice.

I suppose most job-seekers are people who have reached such a turning point. This can be a nerve-racking time, especially for those who are no longer young and have enjoyed a fairly straightforward career till now. It is an increasingly common experience as more people are made redundant.

If your job has folded, you will probably scurry around trying to land another position in the same line of business, without pause, to consider whether it is right for you. Yet when you come to a crossroads like this, it makes sense to stop and look at the signpost rather than go blundering on to your destination.

Other people find themselves in a rut. If you are still in employment, you face a dilemma: you realize that a change of direction is called for sooner or later, but you may opt to postpone the evil day. This may seem a wise move at the time, but how will this affect you long term?

Both types of job-seeker would clearly benefit from advice: the former to avoid making hasty and perhaps inappropriate decisions; the latter to gain the confidence needed to make a change. The question is: Where can you get advice?

I will not suggest that you pop along to the little lady on the corner who purports to read tea-leaves, nor that you should scrutinize the daily astrological columns to glean some insight into your destiny. But a counsellor of some kind may be necessary. You need someone who can help you to identify your true aspirations and talents rather than just an adviser on how to present yourself to employers. A

Star-gazing may do wonders for our morale but there are more prospects in the market than is dreamt of in the average job seeker's philosophy, says Roger Jones

trusted friend may be able to fulfil this role quite adequately, but many people prefer a trained professional.

It is wise to inquire what is available free of charge. For people who are still in work or who have just become unemployed, a useful starting point is a half-day job-hunting seminar, run by PER (Professional and Executive Recruitment), which offers useful tips from consultants with up-to-the-minute experience of the job market.

To be eligible for other assistance of this type from the Manpower Services Commission, you have to have been out of work for six months or more. There are clubs run by Job Centres throughout the country to offer advice and facilities for people seeking employment.

Restart courses have been introduced for people who need pointing in the right direction. One-week courses, often held at local authority colleges, are open to people from all walks of life.

The management extension programme is not primarily a job-finding course but contains a counselling element during the first four weeks. For information on these and other government careers counselling programmes, see a Job Centre or PER office.

The alternative is to turn to a private-sector careers counsellor. It makes sense to shop around because fees and services can vary enormously. The Vocational Guidance Association, for instance, will give you tests to assess your personality.

In the provinces, you may be able to find a trained counsellor who can offer a similar service at lower cost. If you are not aware of one in your area, look in the careers advice section of the Yellow Pages. Or inquire at local colleges, some

of which now provide a careers-counselling service to all corners. Interest and aptitude, followed by a consultation with an occupational psychologist and a written report.

The fee is £189.75. You can return to the VGA for advice over the next two years at no extra charge.

There are other organizations in the counselling field which are more expensive, but in return for your investment they work with you through all stages of the job-hunting process: assessment, marketing, presentation and decision-making. Several claim to have a network of contacts, which gives them access to vacancies not normally advertised.

Cost is likely to be an inhibiting factor because the more extensive the service offered the higher the fees, which could run into thousands of pounds. Yet there may be cheaper ways. If you are under threat of redundancy, rather than already unemployed, ask whether your organization is prepared to finance a course of vocational guidance for you or other members of their staff.

If they are not and you believe that you need the full treatment, find a counselling firm which also operates an outplacement scheme. One organization I came across, the offshoot of a management consultancy, offers its job-seeking clients temporary assignments until they are back in permanent jobs. The salaries offered should at least offset the counselling fees.

Do not expect instant results. It may take time to discover where your strengths and interests really lie, and matching them to the realistic options open to you is likely to take even longer.

Turning points are inevitably fraught with uncertainty but they also represent a time of opportunity.

I am not necessarily excluding astrologists and palmists. However, if a Gypsy is able to set you thinking seriously about the options open to you, you have taken the first step along the road to a better realization of your potential.

For the nearest PER, look in your local telephone book, or contact PER at Rex House, 4 Regent Street, London SW1 (tel: 01-930 3484), for information. The Vocational Guidance Association at 7 Harley House, Upper Harley Street, London NW1 (01-935 2600), has branches in Cheltenham, Liverpool, Glasgow and Northampton.

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If you wish to discuss either of these posts informally please contact Malcolm Shaw on Ext 238.

Closing date: 30th September 1987

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The postholder will be expected to stimulate, encourage and support organisational and management development within the Authorities in the Region. The successful candidate will hold a professional qualification and/or a post graduate management qualification and have experience in a large organisation either in management, management development or education. Ref V135/87

For both posts we are seeking people with imagination and flair, who thrive on a challenge, enjoy working with a wide spectrum of people, have excellent communicative skills and a positive commitment to achieve. For further details and application form, please contact the Recruitment Officer at the address below quoting the appropriate reference number.



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Closing date: September 4, 1987.

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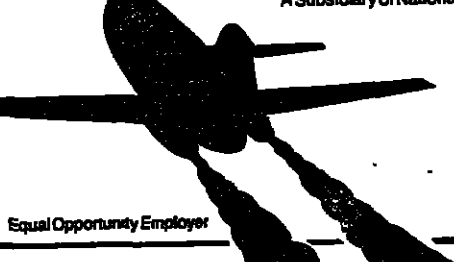
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Closing date: 11 September 1987.



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(2 posts)

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Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post. The successful applicant will be expected to undertake a variety of duties within the Committee Services Section, including the preparation of agendas, reports etc., and attendance at Committee/Sub Committees allocated to them. Candidates should have experience in Committee administration, e.g. good organisational skills, the ability to draft clear and accurate minutes and meet tight deadlines. They will need to have the confidence and personality to establish good working relationships with Members and Senior Officers of the Council. Assistance with removal and relocation expenses is available in approved cases. Flexible working hours are in operation and subsidised staff restaurant facilities are available. A closed shop policy applies to this post.

Application forms are available from the Head of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Darlington, DL1 3QL. Tel: (0325) 380551 ext. 518, to whom they should be returned by Monday, 14th September 1987.

DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

01-481 1066

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

01-481 1066

ADMINISTRATION



ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS
AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

ASSISTANT EXAMINATIONS SECRETARY

The College is a professional organisation conducting examinations for doctors wishing to specialise in obstetrics and gynaecology.

The Assistant Examinations Secretary will be required to assist with the organisation of the College Membership and Diploma examinations which are held in the United Kingdom and overseas. Applicants should have a secretarial or administrative background and be at least 25 years of age. The person appointed will be required to work to deadlines. The salary will be £9,127 to £10,952 according to age and experience.

The College enjoys excellent working conditions which include free lunches, a flexible 35 hour week, 21 days leave plus public holidays and car parking. Please contact Mrs Anita Simmonds for an application form and details on 01-262 5425 ext 223 or RCOG, 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RG.

BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION ADMINISTRATOR

The Heart Research Charity has a vacancy for an administrator within the Secretariat. The successful applicant will be responsible inter alia for:

1. Statutory obligations relating to personnel and data protection.
2. The pension scheme and keeping abreast of current regulations.
3. Renewal of leases and insurances.
4. Administrative functions at head office including in-house printing.

We are looking for a mature person with sound experience, a good salary and benefits are offered. Please apply in writing marked confidential to:

Mrs M Grainge, British Heart Foundation, 102 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH.

THE PRINCE'S YOUTH BUSINESS TRUST

PRESIDENT: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES KG KT PC, GCB

APPEAL MANAGERS (2)

Salaries Negotiable, around £14,000

The Prince's Youth Business Trust, an offshoot of the Prince's Trust, raises money to help unemployed and disadvantaged young people to start their own businesses. A major fundraising appeal is being launched and a new team is being assembled in a small unit near Oxford Circus. As part of the team the two Appeal Managers will be responsible for the administration and coordination of approaches made to trusts and commercial organisations respectively. Membership of the ICFM would be a distinct asset.

Please write with full CV including current availability and salary to Madeleine Law, 8 Jockey's Fields, London, WC1R 4TJ.

BRITISH LUNG FOUNDATION ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

We require an enthusiastic person to assist the Director of this new charity, established to raise funds from research into diseases of the lung. As a member of a small team, you will provide administrative support at the Chelsea headquarters, assist in the establishment of new branches and help organise external events. Good communication and organisational skills are required. Experience of personal computers and financial records is desirable.

Salary: c£9,000 per annum.
Please contact Jenny Walton,
British Lung Foundation,
12a Onslow Gardens,
London, SW7 3AP.
Tel: 01-581 0226 (24 hours).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATOR

For a small, friendly College, Typing, initiative and admin. skills essential. Initial salary between £7,500 - £9,000.
Capital College,
47 Red Lion Street,
London WC1R 4PP.
Telephone
01 404 5883

CAMPAIN CO-ORDINATOR

Co-ordinator for Council of Europe Campaign on public awareness of human rights. The post will be full-time for 9 months, starting in September. Full details, job description and application form from Secretary, Campaign on Human Rights, 100, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4DG. (01-481 2323). Closing date for applications 30 September.

MANAGEMENT

GREAT GRIMSBY BOROUGH COUNCIL BUSINESS GRANTS ADVISER

This is an outstanding opportunity for someone with a knowledge of business or for an appropriately qualified new graduate.

A priority of Great Grimsby Borough Council is the development of business and we are committed to providing as much assistance and advice as possible. The Department of Trade and Industry is assisting with the funding of this post.

The main elements of the job are the provision of advice on the availability of grants and assisting companies to take them up. The job also involves liaison with the local Enterprise Agency and other bodies. It is essential that the successful applicant should visit the firms concerned and, therefore, car ownership is necessary.

This is the residual of a 4-year fixed term appointment and will run until June, 1990. The salary is £6,750 - £8,654.

Removal expenses, etc will be available in appropriate circumstances. Interviews will be held on September 8, 1987. Interested? Then write or telephone for an application form and job description to the Personnel Officer, Municipal Offices, Town Hall Square, Grimsby, 0472 242000, ext 1031, or for further details about the nature of the job from Gwen Swinburn, Assistant Economic Development Officer on extension 1071. Closing date, September 1, 1987.



Northern Ireland
Civil Service
An Equal Opportunity Employer

DIRECTOR OF ESTATE SERVICES (GRADE 4)

Salary: £28,975-£30,475 (under review)

Closing Date: 10th September 1987

Job Reference: SB 50/87 Tel: Ext. 500

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (NORTHERN IRELAND)

Applications are invited for the post of Director of Estate Services which has become vacant on the retirement of the present Director.

The Estate Services Division is the Departmental source of expert guidance to the four Health and Social Services Boards on estate management matters, including capital work, equipment and supplies, and directly executes major capital works projects in the Department's Capital Development Programme. The Director, supported by a Chief Architect, a Chief Engineer, a Chief Quantity Surveyor and an administrative Senior Principal, is responsible for the management of about 120 professional and 50 administrative staff. The Director reports to an Under Secretary and is a member of the Department's top management group for the health and personal social services.

The successful applicant will be required to implement proposals to reorganise the Division with the objective of ensuring cost-effective management of the services provided by it and of securing a change of emphasis from capital works to strategic property management. The person appointed will also be required to establish good working relationships within a multi-professional environment (including medical officers, nursing and social services staff) and between the Division and the four Boards. He/she will need to show qualities of team building and leadership and of being capable of managing change in a dynamic and complex field.

Applicants must have experience of carrying responsibilities of this nature and a proven record of managerial achievement at a senior level in a large and complex organisation. The duties of the post will entail some travelling within Northern Ireland and visits to Great Britain. Possession of a full driving licence and the use of a car are essential.

Only Chartered Architects, Engineers and Surveyors who meet these requirements are eligible to be considered. The post, which is open to men and women, offers secure pensionable employment and generous leave entitlement. Starting salary will be related to qualifications and experience. Assistance with relocation expenses may be available.

The Civil Service Commissioners may decide to interview only those applicants who appear, from the information available, to be best qualified.

Please write to the Civil Service Commission, Rosepark House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3NR, or telephone 0181 222 2222 for application form (using the extension number indicated) and supporting job reference. Completed forms must be returned to arrive not later than the closing date stated.

Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities Employer welcoming applications from all sections of the community.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Salary: £27,699 - £30,468 (pay award pending)

Applications are invited for this post which will become vacant in October, 1987.

Lancashire's Social Services Department comprises of some 10,000 staff serving a population of over 1,200,000. The County Council is currently reviewing many aspects of its provision of social services with a view to developing progressive services to meet the challenge of the future. It is expected that the new Deputy Director will make a full contribution to that process and to the Management of the Department as a whole.

Applicants are sought who are highly motivated and can demonstrate strong and effective leadership qualities. They should possess sound professional and managerial judgement, a commitment to high standards of practice and a proven record of positive achievement in social services. Applicants must have social services qualifications and substantial experience of managing social services.

The Director of Social Services, Tom Foster, will welcome informal enquiries on 0772 254390.

Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Chief Executive/Clerk (tel: 051/595), Christ Church Presbytery, County Hall, Preston PR1 6JL

Closing date: 21st September, 1987.

LEGAL

Experienced in Litigation?

Bromley Council has recently expanded its team of Solicitors and Legal Assistants to work closely with the Social Services Department in the sphere of child care work and to deal with a range of local government litigation.

Assistant Solicitor/ Legal Assistant

• A Salary of up to £16,305

• Removal and other expenses package - from outside South East England up to £5,000 and £75 per week lodging allowance

• Linked salary grades enabling achievement to be recognised and to permit internal progression if merited.

This post will provide valuable experience for any Solicitor wishing to qualify for the Child Care Panel. It would also give opportunity for Legal Assistants experienced in Local Authority child care litigation to expand their experience. In both cases the opportunity exists to deal with a wide variety of litigation work.

You will be required to work under pressure but in return will acquire a solid grounding in all types of litigation.

The availability of your own transport is necessary and a car allowance is payable.

Post A238
For further information and an application form please contact Chief Personnel Officer, Bromley Civic Centre, Rochester Avenue, Bromley, BR1 3UH.

Tel: 01-290 0324 (24 hour answering service).

Closing Date: 4 September 1987.



Director Institute of Oceanographic Sciences

Deacon Laboratory Wormley, Surrey up to £28,215

Upon the retirement of the present Director Sir Anthony Laughton FRS in April 1988, NERC is seeking a Director to lead the recently renamed Deacon Laboratory of the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences at Wormley and Hambledon.

The Director will be responsible to the NERC Director Marine Sciences for the scientific leadership and management of the Laboratory which has a staff of about 210. He/she will maintain line management control and responsibility for the scientific quality and productivity of staff, and direct the scientific programmes based at the Laboratory.

The programme of research at the Laboratory will initially follow that presently undertaken. This includes studies of the oceans and their interaction with the atmosphere and the sea bed, with the emphasis on deep ocean physics, chemistry, geology, geophysics and biology and with substantial effort on instrumentation and ocean engineering.

The Director will represent the Laboratory and where appropriate NERC, to outside bodies, including Government Departments and commercial customers to enhance the impact of the science and the ability of the Laboratory to attract financial support. He/she will also consolidate and increase scientific links with Universities and other relevant bodies, and liaise with other parts of the Marine Sciences Directorate and of NERC.

The Director will be a scientist of international standing capable of furthering the Laboratory's reputation as a centre of excellence in oceanographic research.

The appointment will be at Grade 5, on terms and conditions similar to those of the Civil Service. Starting pay will be on the scale £24,765-£28,215. Higher pay may be available to a successful candidate of exceptional merit.

Application forms may be obtained from Mr B. Hall, Natural Environment Research Council, Polaris House, Swindon SN2 1EU, or by telephoning (0793) 40101 Ext. 548.

Completed application forms, together with a full CV, to be returned no later than 24th September 1987.

The Natural Environment Research Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.



TEAM LEADER- HEALTH HAZARDS ASSESSMENT

Head of Branch
Up to £30,060

To be responsible for medical and scientific policy relating to all toxic substances and agents used at work.

You will head a multi-disciplinary Branch responsible for occupational health information, including medical aspects of physical agents, human factors, commodity chemicals, dusts and specialty chemicals, toxicology and data appraisal, pesticides, epidemiology, dermatology and mental health. The Branch is based at HSE Headquarters in Bootle.

You must have the skills and proven ability to lead a team, including Doctors, Scientists and Statisticians. Personal ability is as important as

specific qualifications but a background of work in a relevant area of medical science or practice such as occupational medicine, epidemiology, toxicology or pathology is required.

For additional information about the work contact Dr J T Carter on 01-229 3456 ext 6117.

For further information and an application form (to be returned by 11 September 1987) write to Civil Service Commission, Alconon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551.

(answering service operates outside office hours). Telex 839399 CSCOMM G. Please quote ref: S/7238.



Health and Safety Executive

An equal opportunity employer

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

Senior Solicitor

Post Ref. AL413 - £16,011 - £17,160

Applications for this post are invited from solicitors with extensive experience in local government. The post carries supervisory responsibility for the workload of the litigation section and committee responsibilities will include the Planning Committee. Experience in this field will, therefore, be an advantage.

Car user allowance payable and car loan facilities available.

Relocation expenses payable in appropriate cases.

Payment of professional subscription.

For informal discussion please contact Deputy Director of Administration, Mr M. Kenny, Tel. no. Barnsley (0226) 733232, ext. 2132.

Application form from the Establishment Officer, Central Offices, Kendray Street, Barnsley, S70 2TN. Tel. Barnsley 733222 Ext. 255.

Closing date 4th September, 1987.

BARNSELY

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

EAST SUSSEX MAGISTRATES COURT COMMITTEE

Appointment of Court Clerk EASTBOURNE.

Salary £8,664 - £12,039 (Pay award pending)

Applicants will be Solicitors or Barristers or qualified under the Justices Clerks (Qualifications of Assistants) Rules 1979. Articles may be available. The successful applicant will work in an attractive busy seaside town with opportunities for wide experience to be gained in furtherance of a career in magisterial law.

Applications together with names and addresses should be sent to the undersigned no later than 31st August 1987.

David Allam Clerk to the Justices, Eastbourne Magistrates Court, Old Orchard Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex. BN21 4UN. Eastbourne (0323) 27518.

Assistant Solicitor

£13,152-£16,773

(SINGLE APPOINTMENT OR JOB SHARE)

Articled Clerk

£7,000

A vacancy in the County Secretariat in Reading offers exceptional scope for interesting work in relation to child care.

As a member of a team of solicitors you will have an extensive case load covering all the work emanating from two Social Services Divisions. You will be expected to undertake advocacy in the Juvenile Courts and High Courts, attend case conferences and give general advice to Social Workers.

Based in modern offices, with flexible hours and crèche facilities available, this post may be of interest to solicitors with family commitments. Two part-time appointments would be possible on a job share basis. Local Government experience is not essential though it is an advantage. Salary will be in the range P02-4, £13,152-£16,773 with movement through the grades in accordance with performance criteria. Essential car user allowance or car leasing is available as well as relocation assistance, where appropriate.

For informal discussion on the post telephone Ian Robertson (0734) 875444 ext. 3121.

We are also looking for a committed and enthusiastic Articled Clerk to take up a post by November 1987. The successful applicant will have taken the Final Examination and appointment will be conditional on successfully passing at least 5 heads.

Articles will cover all aspects of the office's work including child care, planning and highways, trading standards, conveyancing and common law litigation. The successful applicant will be joining a very busy department and will be given responsibility commensurate with their level of development. The salary of £7,000 should be regarded as a base salary with an increase to £8,700 on successful completion of Law Society examinations. Relocation expenses will be payable in suitable cases and the post carries a casual car user allowance.

For informal discussion on this post contact Simon Dimmock Tel: (0734) 875444 ext 3110.

For job description and application form for both posts telephone or write to County Secretariat, Stairs Hall, Sheffield Park, Reading, Berkshire RG2 9QD. Tel: (0734) 875444 ext. 3108.

Closing date 31st August

An Equal Opportunity Employer.



Royal County of Berkshire

CLEVELAND CONSTABULARY

Re-advertisement

Assistant Force Solicitor Up to £16,368

(£16,740 from 1st February 1988)

Applications are invited for this interesting and challenging post from highly motivated competent and experienced Solicitors. The Assistant Force Solicitor will be responsible to and assist the Force Solicitor in providing effective legal advice to the Constabulary. Sound knowledge of Court practice and procedures are essential. Duties include advocacy relating to licensing matters, enquiries and tribunals, attendance at and advising as to the implementation of Police Policy when the Borough Councils consider Public Entertainment Licences.

The successful applicant must be able to communicate effectively and establish good working relationships at all levels.

Although Cleveland contains areas of industrial development, it is surrounded by areas of outstanding natural beauty such as the North Yorkshire Moors and Yorkshire Dales.

The County is also well equipped with good schools, excellent shopping and leisure facilities and an integrated transport network.

A relocation expenses package consists of the payment of all removal expenses and up to £1,250 towards legal and other costs.

Previous applicants need not re-apply.

APPLICATION FORMS ARE OBTAINABLE FROM: AND SHOULD BE RETURNED TO: CIVILIAN PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, POLICE HEADQUARTERS, LADGATE LANE, MIDDLEBOROUGH, CLEVELAND, TS21 1EN (TEL: (0642) 325500) BY 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1987.

Applicants who do not receive written communication within five weeks of the closing date should presume that their application has been unsuccessful.

We are an equal opportunities employer. All applicants who have the support of the Discretionary Resettlement Officer will be granted an interview.

WEST SUSSEX MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

MID - SUSSEX

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION

APPOINTMENT OF COURT CLERK

(SALARY: CC/PAD 11-15

(£12,414 - £ 13,917)

Pay Award Pending)

Applications for this position are invited from persons qualified as barristers, solicitors or in accordance with the Justices' Clerks (Qualification of Assistants) Rules 1979. The successful applicant will be required to take all types of court regularly without supervision and to undertake certain administrative duties. He or she must hold a full current driving licence.

The Mid-Sussex Division has a population of 123,000 with two court houses and one administrative centre at Haywards Heath. The officers are fully computerised and a new court building programme is currently underway.

The post offers scope and opportunity to gain experience of a small yet busy Division with varied workload.

A relocation allowance and assistance with removal expenses will be paid in appropriate cases. The post is supernumerary and subject to J.N.C. Conditions of Service.

Applications marked "Confidential" giving full details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of two referees should reach me by the 2nd of September 1987.

ROBERT L STENT

CLERK TO THE JUSTICES

The Court House, Bolbro Road

Haywards Heath, West Sussex

RH16 1BZ

WEST SUSSEX MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

MID-SUSSEX DIVISION

APPOINTMENT OF GRADUATE TRAINEE

(TRAINEE GRADE:

SALARY UP TO £ 7,155

(pay award pending)

A vacancy arises in the office of the clerk to the Justices for the above division and offers an excellent opportunity to a young person wishing to embark on a career in a magisterial service. Preference will be given to law graduates holding the qualifications of solicitor or barrister.

The starting point on the salary scale will be commensurate with qualifications and experience and J.N.C. Conditions of Service will apply.

Applications marked 'confidential' stating age, education and qualifications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the undersigned not later than the 2nd of September 1987.

ROBERT L STENT

SOLICITOR

CLERK TO THE JUSTICES

The Court House

Bolbro Road, Haywards Heath,

West Sussex, RH16 1BZ

BRAINTREE

MEANS BUSINESS

SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Remuneration Package Circa £17k/4k

Inclusive of Car Lease

This post offers an excellent opportunity for a capable and enthusiastic young solicitor to handle a wide and demanding range of cases in the Magistrates' court, County Court and at Public Local Inquiries.

As a senior person within a young and forward thinking Legal Section you will play an active part in its management and efficient operation with an emphasis on conveyancing, contentious and non contentious work.

Previous Local Government experience is not essential and applications from newly qualified lawyers or those eligible in the near future will be considered.

In addition to the salary offered there is an attractive package of benefits, including:

"Substantial Relocation and Disturbance Allowance"

"Shared Equity Housing Scheme"

"Flexible Working Hours"

"Excellent staff facilities including Sports & Social Club"

For further details and an application form, contact the Personnel Services Department, Causeway House, Bocking End, Baintree, CM7 6HB, or telephone (0378) 23131 ext 3900-2719.

BRAINTREE DISTRICT COUNCIL

LEG
WE WOR
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AND ARCH
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113,152 - A
THE MAIDSTONE
Senior A
Arch
Up to £13,912
DESIGN ENGINE
BOROUGH
PO 46-49

LEGAL

WE WORK FOR JUSTICE

And so could you! If you've passed the Law Society or Bar Finals and are seeking employment then why not consider a career as a Legal Adviser in Magistrates' Courts.

A position of Professional Trainee at either Alderhot, Portsmouth or Southampton Magistrates' Court offers you the opportunity to work for one of the most progressive Magistrates' Courts Committees in the country at a competitive salary (£8,178 - £9,594 per annum presently under review) and with the possibility of rapid advancement to a senior position within the service. Interviews will take place towards the end of September. Articles of clerkship are available.

Increased Telephone either myself, or my Deputy Clerk, Jonathan Black on Portsmouth 315421 for further details or write with curriculum vitae and two references to: (Appointments - Confidential)

Kevin Dunn,
Clerk to the Justices
Law Courts
Winston Churchill Avenue
Furze, Hampshire, PO1 2DQ

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES MANAGER

Applications are invited for a new post of Deputy to the Administrative Services Manager, to work in the Administrative Services Department of the University of Liverpool. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Department and will be required to ensure that the Department operates efficiently and effectively. The successful candidate will be required to ensure that the Department operates efficiently and effectively. The successful candidate will be required to ensure that the Department operates efficiently and effectively.

TECHNICAL

GREAT GRIMSBY BOROUGH COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE
PROJECT ARCHITECT

£13,152 - £14,301 p.a.

Applications are invited from qualified architects, preferably with several years of post qualification experience. More recently qualified applicants will be considered and the commencing salary will be assessed accordingly.

The Architects Section is responsible for the design and supervision of new building and improvement contracts, adaptations for the disabled and planned maintenance of Council property. In addition, the duties of this post will be to introduce and coordinate the role of the architect to the authority, hence a sympathetic approach to the special needs of the disabled is essential.

To discuss further please contact the Principal Architect, Mr. G. Stifford, on extension 1610.

A casual car user allowance is attached to this post.

Full removal expenses and assistance with legal fees, temporary housing, etc. may be available in appropriate cases.

Applications from available from the Personnel Office, Municipal Offices, Town Hall Square, Great Grimsby, DN31 1BU (0472 242000) extension 1091, to be received by the 11th September 1987.

THE MAIDSTONE BOROUGH COUNCIL
Department of Planning and Surveying

Senior Assistant Architect

Up to £13,512 (1 Feb 1988)

Working as part of an enthusiastic in-house Architects Section, you will be responsible for maintaining high professional standards within the Department, you will lead a team providing a comprehensive service to the Council.

This includes specialised Housing, New Offices for the Department and New Sport and Leisure Facilities. Candidates should be Registered Architects with several years experience.

Knowledge and use of RUCAPS Computer Aided Drafting will be a distinct advantage.

The post carries an essential car allowance and a car loan facility may be available.

Maidstone is the County Town of Kent, and London and the South Coast are only short distances away.

The Council operates a generous relocation scheme.

Interested? Ring Brian Fife, Chief Architect, Head of Section on (0222) 802361 for an informal chat. Closing date 2 September 1987.

THIS COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Maidstone Borough Council

LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE

BUILDING CONTROL OFFICER LM51
Salary up to £13,622 incl.

A fully qualified and experienced person is required to fill this recently vacated post in our very busy Building Control Section.

The Section is in two teams and within each team the B.C.O.'s have their own area in which they deal with all aspects of the work.

An appropriate car user allowance is payable.

Redbridge offers the following benefits to all staff:

★ Legal and removal expenses up to £3,850

★ Interest free season ticket loans

★ Subsidised canteen facilities

★ Annual leave of up to 26 days plus 2 fixed days, depending on length of service

Application forms and job descriptions for this post are available from:

Director of Land Management,
London Borough of Redbridge,
P.O. Box No. 2,
Town Hall, 128-142 High Road,
ILFORD, Essex IG1 1DD,
or by telephone: 01-478 3020 ext 2058.
Closing date is 4th September 1987.

FINANCIAL

Business Management
Cumbria Social Services is taking up the recommendations of independent management consultants to structure its operations along the lines of many successful businesses. The Headquarters has been included in this process, with the Finance Section being expanded and given a wider and more positive creative role in the control of the Department's financial resources.

Management Accounting Officer

To £12,882

Operating as the senior member of a small team your role will be to carry out effective and efficient analysis of available resources to enable senior management decisions to be based on precise financial evaluation of various "packages". You will be required to monitor expenditure, prepare budgets and identify areas of potential financial concern enabling management to be pro-active rather than purely reactive.

You should possess a high degree of self motivation and initiative, together with experience of staff supervision, guidance and control to ensure the maximum utilisation of your available manpower.

Computerised systems for financial monitoring are already available. You should therefore have "user" knowledge and expertise of such systems to enable your extensive examination of the present system with the aim of improving our computerised data base.

A relevant Degree or Accounting Technician standard qualification would be a distinct advantage. Public sector experience is not essential.

Resources Management Assistant

To £8,559

Reporting to the Management Accounting Officer you will assist in the monitoring of expenditure and preparation of budgets. Generally you will assist in ensuring that senior management are presented with accurate and timely financial information upon which to base their decisions. You should possess "user" computer knowledge as you will be responsible for updating financial records and for the speedy handling of financially related enquiries from Senior Management.

Experience of public sector working would be an advantage as would the possession of a BEC Higher in Public Administration or equivalent.

Cumbria Social Services offers excellent conditions including assistance with relocation. This delightful location offers many other attractions, including reasonably priced housing.

Further details and application forms from Director of Social Services, 3 Victoria Place, Carlisle CA1 1EH. Tel: (0228) 23456 ext. 24476.

Closing date for applications 4th September 1987.

Post open to both men and women.

Cumbria

ACCOUNTS/ADMIN OFFICER

Mature accounts qualified and experienced person required to maintain the Society's books, handle all day to day financial matters, prepare accounts for audit and handle various office and admin tasks. Computer capability and typing essential.

The successful applicant will join a small staff in a gracious and friendly environment.

Gross pay starts £11,385 rising to £14,115. Pension Scheme. Applications in writing, giving address, telephone number, C.V. and names of two referees who may be approached, to:

Executive Secretary (Personnel),
Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House,
Piccadilly, London W1V 0NL.

SENIOR AUDITOR

£14,000 - £17,300 + Harwell
(under review) (Oxfordshire)

The Authority is a major research and development organisation with some 14,000 employees. Its work centres on the civil development of nuclear power, but also embraces a wide range of other projects undertaken at its research establishments for customers in many sectors of Government and industry. The Authority operates as a trading fund and has an annual turnover of around £400 million.

The post of Senior Auditor offers an excellent and challenging opportunity for a qualified accountant to direct a specialist team of up to eight in the audit of management control systems at our establishments in the South of England and at our London Headquarters; the post is based at Harwell in Oxfordshire. Reporting to the Chief Auditor of our Southern Audit team, your duties will involve the development of long and short term audit programmes and ensuring that these are undertaken to high professional standards. You would also be involved in developing the wider use of computer interrogation techniques.

The post would suit a qualified accountant with experience of modern audit techniques. The ability to motivate an audit team is essential and you should also be able to communicate effectively with all levels of management, particularly in writing.

For an informal discussion about the job call Graeme Iles on 0235 24141 Ext. 2098 during office hours.

Application forms and further details can be obtained by writing to: Mandy Kealey, UKAEA, 11 Charles II Street, London, SW1Y 4QP. Telephone 01-530-5454 Ext. 370.

Closing date for return of completed application forms: 18th September.

**UNITED KINGDOM
ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY**

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Linguists

JOINT TECHNICAL LANGUAGE SERVICE

... for challenging and varied translation and/or transcription, working with excellent facilities including computerised working aids in the pleasant environment of Cheltenham and the Cotswolds.

There are some opportunities to retrain in other languages, good prospects of promotion according to language proficiency, with a generous leave allowance and flexible working hours.

You must have a thorough knowledge, to degree level or equivalent, in any one of the following: Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Chinese, or Japanese.

Salary (under review) £7475 - £11,025 plus language allowances.

RELOCATION EXPENSES AVAILABLE IN MANY CASES.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 14 September 1987) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G/3389.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

CITY OF WORCESTER

City Housing Department

Chief Administrative & Development Officer

PO 34-39 £12,882 - £14,769

Housing in Worcester is operated through a comprehensive Department (including DLO) which employs over 140 Professional, Technical, Administrative and Manual staff.

This key post is responsible for the administrative co-ordination of this service together with the development function (research, training and computerisation). Other duties include Departmental personnel procedures, estimates and budgetary control and participation in the corporate management of the Department via membership of the Management Team.

Applicants must have had wide experience of local authority administration, preferably in a Housing Department. Personal qualities we will be looking for are good communication skills, an analytical mind and a capacity to organise a heavy workload to meet tight deadlines. A good grasp of developments in I.T. would be a distinct advantage. Applicants should also possess an appropriate qualification (ICSA, IOH).

Further information and application forms (to be returned by 4th September 1987) can be obtained from the City Housing Officer, Farrier House, Farrier Street, Worcester WR1 3ES. Tel. No. (0905) 724371, ext. 336.

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APPEAL DIRECTOR

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Salary is in the region of £10 - £12,000 p.a.

C.V. please to the Director, AVMA

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Regional Legal Manager
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Legal Department
Davenport House
Bowers Way
Harpenden
Herts AL5 4HZ

Bovis homes

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LITERATURE ASSISTANT: Well-established, home-based, part-time, with at least one year's experience. CLARE, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

AUSTRALIA

CSIRO

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- Information and Communication Technologies
- Industrial Technologies
- Minerals, Energy and Construction
- Animal Production and Processing
- Plant Production and Processing
- Natural Resources and Environment

A Director of an Institute will be responsible to the Chief Executive for the strategic management of the Institute, setting strategy, allocating resources to the constituent Divisions and developing relationships with industry, government and the community to promote the Institute's research and the transfer of research results to industry and other users.

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Further information can be obtained from the Chief Executive, Dr Keith Boardman, FRGS.

Expressions of interest should be addressed to:

The Chief Executive
CSIRO
PO Box 225,
DICKSON, ACT 2602
AUSTRALIA

To be received no later than October 8, 1987.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION.

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Applications are invited for the above post by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Benevolent Fund Limited - a registered charity.

Law Report August 25 1987

VAT return 'furnished' by posting

Hayman v Griffiths and Another
Walker v Hanby
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Mann
(Judgment July 27)

Where the taxpayer, who carried on trade and was registered for VAT under the Value Added Tax Act 1983, had completed the required return and posted it in a pre-paid and pre-printed envelope supplied for that purpose, he had furnished the return to the Controller of Customs and Excise at Southend in compliance with regulation 58(1) of the Value Added Tax (General) Regulations (SI 1985 No 886).

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in giving reasons for dismissing on July 6 the appeal of Mr Peter Arthur Hayman, an officer of the Customs and Excise, from the dismissal by the Abergystwyth Justices on September 26, 1986, of informations preferred by the officer against Mr Arthur Owen Griffiths and his wife, Mrs Elizabeth Mary Griffiths, for failure to furnish a return, contrary to section 39(8)(b) of the 1983 Act, as amended by section 12(5) of the Finance Act 1985; and allowing the appeal of Mr Peter Alyn Walker against his conviction by the Northallerton Justices on June 25, 1986, of an offence under section 39(8)(b) of the 1983 Act, as amended. He was fined £100 and ordered to pay £75 towards

the costs of the prosecution.

Paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 7 to the 1983 Act provides: "Regulations under this paragraph may require... the making of returns in such form and manner as may be specified in the regulations...".

Regulation 58(1) of the 1985 Regulations provides: "Save as otherwise allow, every person who is registered... shall, in respect of every period of 3 months ending on the dates notified either in the certificate of registration issued to him or otherwise, furnish the Controller, not later than the last day of the month next following the end of the period to which it relates, with a return on the form numbered 4 in the Schedule to these Regulations...".

Mr David Pannick for the officers in both cases; Mr Edward Fitzgerald for the defendants in the first case; the defendant in person in the second case.

MR JUSTICE MANN said that in the first case the officer had adduced a certificate under paragraph 11(1)(b) of Schedule 7 to the 1983 Act that the taxpayers had failed to make a return for the relevant period and gave evidence that no record of a return had been received by the commissioners. The justices accepted the taxpayers' evidence that they had posted the return in the pre-paid envelope within the due

period and that the return had been duly furnished.

Mr Pannick submitted that "furnish" within regulation 58(1) meant provide or supply on its ordinary English meaning; that meaning involved a receipt of a thing before it could be said that the thing had been furnished.

His Lordship said that the apparent consequence was that if a taxable person posted a form 4 in accordance with the words printed on the form, then he was guilty of a criminal offence if the form was not received by the addressee.

Such a consequence seemed surprising but was not impossible should primary and secondary legislation combine to secure its achievement. However, that consequence was rejected by the Scottish High Court of Justiciary in *Aikman v White* ([1986] STC 1), where the facts were identical to the instant case.

That authority was persuasive for the court. The more was it so when regard was had to the desirability of a uniform system of taxation being uniformly interpreted throughout the UK.

Mr Pannick submitted that that decision was wrong, first, because the words printed on form 4 could not limit the obligation to furnish; second, those words did no more than give aid in facilitating the making of the return; third, that the Scottish court was wrong in

holding that the Post Office was the commissioners' agent, that there was no factual basis for such agency and that the agency was one to carry and not to receive.

His Lordship rejected those contentions and agreed with that authority. The obligation to furnish derived from regulation 58(1) and was an obligation to furnish a return on the form 4, which form instructed the taxable person what he was to do. The regulation by its adoption of the form had effected a refined meaning of "furnish".

His Lordship agreed with Lord Wheatley, Lord Justice-Clerk, when he said (at p6c) that by giving the instructions on the form the commissioners "were adopting the Post Office as their agents... and must accept responsibility for the non-delivery of the return which was posted".

Accordingly, the justices had been right to acquit the taxpayers and the appeal should be dismissed.

In the second case, the justices were wrong in their opinion that the requirement to furnish a return was absolute and would not be complied with merely by proof of posting, and thus that appeal had to be allowed.

Lord Justice Watkins agreed. Solicitors: Solicitor, Customs and Excise, Mr Bates & Godwin, Abergystwyth.

Right to see lawyer does not delay breath test

Director of Public Prosecutions v Billing
Chappell v DPP
Copyright v DPP
DPP v Rumble

Before Lord Justice Lloyd and Mr Justice Mann
(Judgment July 20)

Section 58 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, giving a person under arrest and in custody the right to see a solicitor as soon as was practicable, did not require the police to delay taking a breath, blood or urine specimen under section 8(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972, as substituted in Schedule 8 of the Transport Act 1981, until after the suspect had consulted a solicitor. Further section 58 of the 1984 Act did not provide a suspect with a reasonable excuse under section 8(7) of the 1972 Act, as substituted, for failing to provide a specimen until he had seen a solicitor.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in (a) allowing an appeal by case stated by the Director of Public Prosecutions against the acquittal by Stockport Justices, of Julien Billington on a charge of failing to provide a specimen for analysis contrary to section 8(7) of the 1972 Act; (b) dismissing an appeal by Leonard Chappell against his conviction for a

section 8(7) offence by Stockport Justices; (c) dismissing an appeal by Nicholas Corywright against his conviction by Brighton Justices for a section 8(7) offence; and (d) remitting the case of Glen Rumble to the Brighton Justices for reconsideration on the DPP's appeal against an acquittal on a section 8(7) offence.

Mr John Shorrocks for Billington; Mr John E. Jackson for the DPP; Mr John E. Jackson for Chappell; Mr John E. Jackson for the DPP; Mr Philip Katz for Corywright; Mr Roger Hayward-Smith for the DPP; Mr Michael Fowler for Rumble; Mr Anthony Fogg for the DPP.

Regina v Bland
Before a case could be left to the jury on the basis that a defendant had given "passive assistance" to the commission of an offence, there must be evidence from which the jury could infer at least encouragement by the defendant, or an element of control in circumstances where the defendant had a right or duty to exercise it.

The Court of Appeal (Mr Justice Otton, Lord Justice Croom-Johnson and Mr Justice

LORD JUSTICE LLOYD said that he could not accept that there was nothing in the 1984 Act, or the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (s56) Code of Practice to prevent the taking of a specimen, all that was required was that the defendant be permitted to see a solicitor as soon as practicable.

Equally there was nothing to change the section 8 procedure as described in the line of cases starting with *Law v Stephen* ([1971] RTR 358) and continuing through to *Chief Constable of Avon v O'Brien* ([1987] RTR 182).

His Lordship was relieved to reach that result for two reasons:

McNeill) so held on July 21, when allowing the appeal of Helen Claire Bland against her conviction on November 7, 1986 at St Albans Crown Court (Mr Recorder Elliot and a jury) of two offences of possessing a controlled drug with intent to supply for which, on December 2, she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment suspended for two years.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the prosecution had relied solely on the fact that the appellant was living with a man at a time when

(i) it was important that the section 8 procedure under section 8 should be gone through as quickly as possible and (ii) if section 58 of the 1984 Act had had the effect alleged there would be a difference between the rights of a defendant who had been arrested and one who had agreed to go to a police station voluntarily.

Mr Justice Mann agreed.

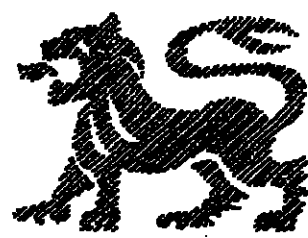
Solicitors: Lake New & Hurst, Stockport; CPS, Stockport; Chaffes, Stockport; CPS, Stockport; Wynne, Baxter, Godfrey, Brighton; CPS, Brighton; Bachelors, Bedford; CPS, Bedford.

Although knowledge on the part of the appellant could be inferred from the circumstances, assistance, though passive, required more than knowledge.

It required the further element of encouragement at least, or an element of control. Such elements were entirely lacking at the close of the prosecution case, and the recorder should have withdrawn the case from the jury.

Evidence of assisting offence

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS



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Solicitors and Barristers

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Applicants who would like additional information are invited to telephone the Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, on 01-353 7411.

Write in confidence by 7th September, 1987 giving full details of education, experience, employment, present salary and date available to the Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, Head Office, Newspaper House, 8-16 Great New Street, London EC4A 3BN.



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R.J. Haynes
Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee

BROMLEY MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

The boy from 'the wrong side of the street' who made good, was relieved of his duties, and kept his dignity intact

The job the removers handled with care

by Ted Croker

The sacking of Sir Alf Ramsey, manager of England's World Cup winning side, split opinion within football. Ted Croker, secretary of the Football Association, describes how the decision was made in the first of four extracts from his autobiography *The First Voice* You Will Hear Is...

The decision to remove Sir Alf Ramsey from his post as England team manager was effectively taken on St Valentine's Day, February 14, 1974. That was the day the FA set up a committee called the "Future of Football" whose brief was "to consider our future policy in respect of the promotion of international football".

What it really meant was Sir Alf's future because, by then, there was a feeling within the FA that we had to bow to popular opinion as represented in the newspapers. Nearly all the critics wanted him out, and it appeared that we could no longer think of offering him a new contract when his present engagement expired in June of that year.

This was despite the support given to Sir Alf by the full international committee following the Poland defeat. Item 17 of the minutes of a meeting of the committee on November 5 read: "On behalf of the members of the committee, Mr Dick Wragg, the chairman, expressed sincere regrets to Sir Alf Ramsey that the England team had been eliminated from the World Cup but wished to place on record that Sir Alf Ramsey had the unanimous support and confidence of the members of the senior committee."

I attended the first meeting on March 1 and it was obvious from the start that the members of the committee were intent on making a change. Sir Andrew Stephen (the chairman of Sheffield Wednesday) said that Sir Alf had seen him and asked for a new contract and an increase in salary. But he pointed out that Sir Alf was 53 and the committee had to consider whether he would still be capable of doing the job in five years' time. It was imperative that England succeeded at international level.

Sir Andrew also questioned whether the back-up team of Les Cocker, the assistant, and Harold Shepherdson, the trainer, were suitable. England's recent results had been poor but there was no guarantee that a change of manager would see an improvement.

Dick Wragg, of Sheffield United, felt that no snap judgements should be made and wondered whether it would be better to replace the coach and trainer and hope that Sir Alf could adapt himself to the new structure. He was concerned with Sir Alf's attitude to the press and felt that it was



Bearing up under pressure: Sir Alf Ramsey holds court in a meeting with the press after a World Cup defeat in 1970

essential that his public relations should be improved. It could not be overlooked that Ramsey, Cocker and Shepherdson were in charge of the team that won the World Cup in 1966 and had a wealth of experience.

The point was made that it was essential for England to have a successful international team with good staff to administer it, good public relations and a good manager who was willing to liaise with club managers. It was proposed that a new man should be appointed, provided satisfactory arrangements were made for Sir Alf, and this proposal was accepted.

Sir Andrew Stephen and I met Sir Alf and told him that his services would not be required. He was given three months' notice from April 30. Sir Alf asked that no announcement should be made to the press before May 1 to enable him to notify his family before they read it in the newspapers - we agreed to his request.

I felt desperately sorry for Sir Alf because he was an honourable man who had done his best for his country for more than 10 years. But I felt the committee had made the right decision. It was time for a change. Sir Alf's style had been successful but when change was needed he did not seem to be adaptable enough. England's failure to

qualify for the World Cup was a crippling blow which was only partly due to the lack of co-operation of some clubs.

By the time the next committee meeting took place on April 30 we had taken steps to appoint Joe Mercer as a stand-in manager for the summer tour. This was to give us time to examine the replies to the advertisements and settle on a permanent successor. Dick Wragg reported that he had contacted Derrick Robins, the Coventry City chairman, and Robins had given permission for Joe Mercer to be approached.

The news of Sir Alf's dismissal was released on May 1 and I was amazed at the reaction. Those critics who had been calling for him to be sacked now attacked the FA for being heartless. The people who pilloried him now made him a martyr.

Typically, Sir Alf kept himself to himself and, despite many efforts, did not tell his story to the newspapers. That was another manifestation of his immense integrity. He brought certain high standards to his job and never allowed them to fall.

A week after his sacking, I attended the annual dinner of the Football Writers' Association at the Bloomsbury Centre Hotel. I was the chief speaker but soon realized it was not the ideal time for me to be speaking in public. The Bloomsbury

Centre was not one of my favourite venues before that night and it certainly was not afterwards.

I had attracted some bad publicity over the sacking and sensed that many of the football writers were very sympathetic to Sir Alf. A certain Donald Gould, described in the *London Evening News* as Sir Alf's best friend, was quoted as saying: "I wish I could meet this fellow Croker. I would give him a piece of my mind."

I was not able to tell them that I was not a prime mover in the affair but had merely carried through a decision of a committee. I do not suggest for one moment that I was opposed to the decision - but I was still very sad. Sir Alf was someone whom I had respected enormously. His own playing style epitomized everything I believed in and tried to achieve.

He was, like me, from the "wrong side of the street." He had made good and had added dignity to a game that, even today, seems loath to dispense with the cloth cap image. If, during his tenure of office, he had received a bad press it was almost certainly because he chose his words carefully and favoured no one. This did not mean that he did not prefer some journalists to others but he was scrupulously fair.

It was probably his simple honesty that caused the incredible turn-around in press opinion when

he was sacked. The critics may have felt that they had played their part in bringing him down, but were not prepared to share the blame, if there was blame to share. The public reacted in a similar way and the mood was quite definitely against the FA.

My carefully prepared speech was light-hearted because it was not an occasion for heavy, political-style speeches. I looked at it and knew it was so far from the awful depression I felt. I could not use it. During the meal I wrote down one or two headings and vowed to do it.

Eventually it came to my turn to address the 600 or so writers and their guests, who included most of the biggest names in football. By that time it was becoming a little noisy because the wine flows pretty freely at press functions. I knew at once that my speech was a disaster. I have no recollection of what I said but I knew it dragged on and on. I probably drank more wine than was good for me to ease the gloom. When I sat down there was muted applause, not for what I had said but because I had stopped!

The next meeting of the special committee took place the following Wednesday and a short list was drawn up from those who were thought to be candidates. They all came from first and second division clubs.

From this list, Gordon Jago, of Queen's Park Rangers, Gordon Milne, of Coventry, and Jimmy Bloomfield, of Leicester City, were considered to be the most suitable people to interview. All three wanted the job and it was agreed to ask their chairmen for permission for the interviews to go ahead.

While the interviews were being conducted and the FA was deciding its next step, Joe Mercer stepped in to bring a welcome feeling of fun and joviality to the England set-up. When he arrived at Lancaster Gate to talk over his seven-match caretaker role, he asked for me at reception. The Belgian receptionist asked him: "Do you have an appointment?" And he replied: "Yes, for seven matches."

Joe did not want the job full-time but he wanted to make sure that his brief spell in charge was enjoyable, not merely for himself but for everyone. He was laughing and joking all the time and I admired his fortitude on the tour of East Germany, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, because he kept smiling despite a painful back condition which partially immobilized him.

The Yugoslavia match was the final one in Joe's temporary spell in charge. The FA now had to decide on a full-time replacement for Sir Alf. It turned out to be a straightforward selection, but the man we picked was to prove a bad choice. My brother Peter warned me that Don Revie would not be successful. Alan Hardaker was the other person who said to me that we needed our heads examined.

I knew little about Don Revie as a person but believed, along with everyone else on the committee, that he was the outstanding candidate. How wrong we were to be!

TOMORROW

In the High Court with Don Revie
Adapted from *The First Voice* by Ted Croker, to be published by Collins
Willow on September 7 (£9.95)
© Ted Croker, 1987.

CITY TRADE ASSOCIATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Association of British Insurers, the central body of UK Insurance Companies, is seeking qualified or part-qualified staff and graduate trainees for its Financial Affairs Department. The duties concern the work of the Association on Insurance Regulation, Financial Reporting and Corporate Taxation matters. Working closely with Association committees, representing the diversified interests of ABI members, the department is responsible for representations to and negotiations with a number of U.K. Government Departments, the European Commission and foreign Governments. The positions offer a unique opportunity to gain experience at policy level in a City environment, with prospects at appropriate stages of career development of promotion to senior Association management responsibilities, for those with first class technical and administrative skills.

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Telephone Number: 01-248 4477 Ext. 2915

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An application form and job description may be obtained from the Controller of Administrative and Legal Services, Town Hall, Main Road, Romford, RM1 3BD. Telephone: Romford 46040, extension 3012/3019.

Closing date for applications: 11th September.

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TENNIS: AN AUSTRALIAN AND A BRITON FORM A DOUBLE WHOSE BRIEF IS TO RALLY A NATION IN THE DOLDRUMS

Jacques vows to jack up British game in a year

By David Powell

If resolution is to be trusted, Britain will again be a dominant force in the world game within the next five years. Bold statements came thick and fast at Queen's Club yesterday, when the Lawn Tennis Association confirmed Warren Jacques and Richard Lewis as the men to head the nation's recovery programme. So rapid was the fire it was redolent of Bletchley or, if you prefer, Wimbledon's first two days when British players fall like skeets from the sky.

Jacques, an Australian, aged 49, assumes the role of international squad director from October 1. He has been given a five-year contract and will be responsible for all British men's players in international and circuit squads, including Davis Cup and European championship teams. His predecessor, Paul Hutchins, stood down because his duties were too wide-ranging: too much administration and not enough time for coaching.

Hutchins has been heard. Four men will do the job previously carried out by him alone. Lewis, the former British No. 2, aged 32, has been given a three-year contract and is to concentrate on coaching and training the under-18s. Two more national coaches to work under Jacques will be named later.

"I am giving myself a five-year plan but I hope to do everything in a year," Jacques, who confesses to being a disciplinarian, said. "Over the next few years British tennis will be on the way up. I will be in a tracksuit 90 per cent of the time. I have got all the time in the world to work with the players and travel with them and do all that is necessary to get the hunger for it out of them. I shall travel with them, analysing their matches, even stand outside their door at night making sure they get their sleep."

As one who knows a good player when he sees one (he coached Kevin Curren to the Wimbledon men's singles final in 1985), Jacques sees hitherto unharmed talent in Jeremy Bates and Stephen Shaw, the singles players who represented Britain in the Davis Cup defeat in Yugoslavia last month when they were relegated from the world group.

Both are ranked outside the world's top 100 but Jacques said he was confident they could reach the top 50 and probably higher. Stephen has potential to be in the top 50. Paul had an impossible job bringing players to their peak because he had so many things to do.

The Cubans collected 75 golds in the 15 days of competition, saving their best performance for the boxing ring over the final weekend where they won a record 10 golds in the 12 weights.

With the exception of a handful of events, the United States' domination resulted in generally lacklustre and second-rate competition. Action on the track and in the pool was frequently disappointing, with many leading athletes absent and the best United States and Canadian swimmers committed to the Pan-Pacific Championships.

The Games also failed to lay to rest memories of Caracas, in 1983, when there were 19 drugs-related disqualifications. To the embarrassment of the hosts, the hammer silver medalist, Bill Green, was among six athletes disqualified here.

Several other competitors escaped punishment after being found with traces of the steroid-masking drug, Prebenocid, in their urine. The drug, which prevents the detection of steroids, has yet to be added to the International Olympic Committee's list of banned substances.

Nowhere was the United States' domination greater than in the pool, where they won 27 of the 32 gold medals available, although Silvia Poll helped Brazil with a personal tally of three silver and two bronze to single-handedly ensure Costa Rica enjoyed their best Games. Another to surprise was Anthony Nesty, who won the gold in the men's 100 metres butterfly in the final, which has just one public swimming pool.

Brazil pulled off one of the biggest upsets when they beat the United States 120-115 in the men's basketball final.

Caristan for Rome (AFP) — The European champion and record holder, Stéphane Caristan, of France, will run the 110 metres hurdles at the world athletics championships in Rome. The Frenchman said his groin injury, which has troubled him for the last month, has cleared up.

Littlewoods Cup First round, first leg. Crews in Shrewsbury.

First round, second leg. Aldershot v Cambridge U. Birmingham v Mansfield.

Salisbury v Wigan. Bristol C v Swindon (7.45). Burnley v Wrexham. Cardiff v Newport.

Carlisle v Stockport. Colchester v Fulham. Doncaster v Scarborough. Huddersfield v Rotherham. Millwall v Leyton Orient.

Nottingham v Walsley. Preston v Wolves. Southend v Brentford (7.45). Swansea v Torquay. Tranmere v Rochdale. Walsall v Wigan.

Skol Cup Third round. Hearts v Clyde. Hibernian v Queen of St. Ralith v Dundee Utd.



Putting the Great back into Britain: Jacques (left) and Lewis, the men who aim to do it (Photograph: Dennis McNeelance)

They have not been getting the professional tennis help they need on the court.

With no champions in the making apparent, Lewis's role is the more important, initially. As Jacques pointed out, habits are hard to change in established players. But finding a Becker, Cash or Edberg is even harder.

Lewis, who will have age-group coaches working under him, said that success would not be achieved overnight but added: "Tennis in this country is on the up. A lot of the work that has been done in the past is going to pay dividends. I will set standards for the youngsters and if they don't come up to scratch they can go elsewhere."

Jacques, who will continue his association with the British women's squad, was promised unlimited financial backing. "We have a very real budget for taking people around the world and we are ready to invest in this plan in all its aspects," Geoffrey Cass, chairman of the national training and international match committee, said.

It probably all sounded too good to be true for Jacques. And indeed it was. Nobody had told him that usually Davis Cup captains can sit on the bench only if they are nationals of the country they represent. Which is why the well-known Yugoslav, Nikkili Pilic, has just become a West German.

WARREN JACQUES, aged 49, is an Australian who played on the world circuit from 1958 to 1968 and for six years was ranked in the top 10 in his own country. He reached the 16th at Wimbledon in 1962 and in 1970 won the WCT doubles championship with Roy Emerson. He has successfully coached Kevin Curren, Steve Denton, Bill Scanlon, Anne Smith and Kathy Jordan. He is already doing sterling work for Britain in coaching and captaining its women's teams in the Federation Cup, Wightman Cup and European championships. He has also been helping Jeremy Bates, the British No. 2.

RICHARD LEWIS, aged 32, is a Briton who was ranked No. 2 in the country in 1982 and was in its top 10 for 10 years until 1985. He has performed in the Davis Cup and King's Cup and he played on the professional circuit for 13 years, beating 30 players ranked in the world's top 50. He has coached Kathy Jordan, Marcella Mesker and Sara Gomer and he worked with Hana Mandlikova when she won the United States Open in 1985. He has been regularly involved in programmes at Britain's National Training Centre, he has also served on the board of the World Association of Tennis Professionals.

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THE NEW TEAM AT THE TOP

ROWING

A bitter-sweet day for British crews in world title chase

From Jim Railton, Copenhagen

Five British crews opened up their accounts in the world championships on Lake Bagevard yesterday, with the exceptional time of the men's heavyweight coxed four, who broke the course record in finishing just outside the six minute barrier, giving most satisfaction. They now qualify directly for Thursday's semi-final rounds.

However, the biggest disappointment was the British men's lightweight coxed four, who finished second in their heat and now depend on a tough repechage tomorrow to earn a final place on Saturday. Redgrave and Holmes performed as expected, winning their heat in the coxed pairs.

The heavyweight coxed four had a difficult heat with only the first crew qualifying for the semi-final rounds. Britain were drawn against Switzerland, Canada, the United States, the Soviet Union and Poland. Struck by Martin Cross, an Olympic champion, the crew dictated the race from the 1,000 metres onwards.

The Swiss proved themselves but Britain had a good third quarter of a length to spare at the finish and now stand a good chance of a medal. Yesterday's other heat winners were Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Steve Redgrave and Andy Holmes, who are contesting world titles here in both coxed and coxed pairs, moved directly into Thursday's semi-final round after their coxed pairs victory. They set off at 44 strokes a minute and reached half-way in the remarkable time of just under 3min 09sec, they visibly eased off.

Despite this, they broke the course record by 14 seconds and were only three-quarters of a second outside the world best time set by the East German Landvoigt twins in the 1976 Olympic regatta in Montreal. However, 20 minutes later the Soviet Union's world champions, Nikolai and Yuri Pionov, broke the coxed pairs record, coming in 2.61sec faster than the British pair.

RESULTS FROM COPENHAGEN

WOMEN'S Lightweight single sculls (winners to semi-finals): Heat 1: 1. N. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 2: 1. P. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 3: 1. C. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 4: 1. M. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 5: 1. J. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 6: 1. K. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 7: 1. L. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 8: 1. O. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 9: 1. P. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 10: 1. K. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 11: 1. L. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 12: 1. O. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 13: 1. P. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 14: 1. K. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 15: 1. L. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 16: 1. O. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 17: 1. P. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 18: 1. K. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 19: 1. L. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 20: 1. O. Sørensen (Den), 8min 12.55sec; Heat 21: 1. P. 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Gavaskar out for a Bombay duck

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: The Rest of the World, with nine second innings wickets in hand, need 340 runs to beat MCC.

The bicentenary match proceeded according to expectations yesterday until Gavaskar was brought down to earth after Gattling had declared MCC's second innings at 318 for six, leaving the Rest of the World with 353 to win and a possible seven overs to bat last night.

In the first of these Gavaskar lost his off stump to Marshall, and before he had time to stop play with nine balls left only the spirit of the occasion may have prevented the umpire, Shepherd, from giving Haynes out as well, before Marshall. What a leveller the game is. Cheered all the way in after making 188 on Saturday, Gavaskar now made nought; but for that, too, he was warmly received.

Of those who had batted for MCC only Broad had no good. With scores of six and two, he has had a disappointing match. But Gooch, Gower and Hadlee all got some runs, and Greenidge scored his 78th first class 100, a number exceeded among West Indians only by Richards. Sobers, Kalicharran and Lloyd.

Considering how menacing the sky often was, it was providential that we had almost a full day's play. It was punctuated, even so, by various unscheduled delays. There were running repairs, for example, to Dujon, when he and Embury collided, and time had been lost when Border took over behind the stumps to allow Dujon to have his back attended to. With 56 overs being bowled by the spinners, a rate of 14 overs an hour was still ridiculously low.

The pitch is so well preserved and surprisingly easy that it would have done for a

timeless match. Many who are not playing would have preferred it that way. They have enjoyed the atmosphere and appreciated the absence of the chanting that accompanies most modern Test matches and all the kissing and hugging and general poodle-faking that goes on on the field. Yesterday's crowd of 15,500 was as large as there has been on a Monday at Lord's for many a year.

After Broad had been out early, hanging out his bat at Kapil Dev and caught at the wicket, Gooch and Greenidge added 135. Gooch played like a man freed from his shackles. It was good to see. He quite outshone Greenidge, and it is not often that anyone does that. Coming in in the sixth



over, by when Greenidge was nine, Gooch had made 60 by lunch to Greenidge's 37.

How strange it is in the way that form, having been so illusive, suddenly returns, whether to the golfer or the fisherman or whether the sportsman or snooker or darts, shove l'penny, bowls or cricket.

A blind man listening to the sound made by Gooch's bat yesterday as he hooked Walsh for successive fours would have known that there was a man no longer at odds with his game.

From 12.10 until 5.50, with a break only for two changes of end, Qadir bowled his leg breaks and googlies mostly from round the wicket to a leg-side field. I wonder when a leg spinner last bowled virtually



Stooping to a reverse sweep: Greenidge lends further legitimacy to the stroke as he tries to circumvent the field at Lord's (Photograph: Hugh Routledge)

unchanged for 36 overs at Lord's. Jim Sims? Chandra Sekhir? Ian Peebles? Tuppy Owen-Smith, Greville Stevens? It was good to see, though I thought it a pity that Qadir put quite such an emphasis on containment. The reverse sweep became, as nearly as it reasonably can, a legitimate stroke, simply to circumvent the field.

Forty minutes after lunch Gooch was bowled by Harper, trying to work him through extra cover. He had batted for two and a quarter hours, hit 12 fours and played encouragingly well.

Greenidge was obviously more concerned than Gooch to make a hundred, even if it did take him a lot of time. We were treated to no more than

occasional glimpses of his great power, as when he drove Harper twice into the pavilion. By tea he had got to 90. He reached three figures 40 minutes later, the innings a subdued companion for the buccaneering double hundred he made against England at Lord's in 1984.

For the third wicket Greenidge and Gower added 85, Gower making 40 in only a few minutes longer than it took him to score eight last Thursday. He had played agreeably without being particularly tested by the bowling when Imran had him caught at slip by Border.

The game by now was rather meandering along, through green and pleasant meadows, the flow picking up only when

Greenidge had reached his 100 and Hadlee had played himself in.

Greenidge's only chance was one of stumping off Harper when he was 39. One seems to see awfully little absolutely top-class wicketkeeping these days. In the 16th over, though, Greenidge was bowled taking a swing at Qadir. Hadlee drove Walsh to mid-on, where Imran jumped for the catch and jugglingly held it.

Haynes then caught a skier very well at long off, to account for Embury, but the MCC's innings passed without a sight of Gattling, other than on the balcony. He preferred to give his bowlers a chance to bat.

MCC FIRST INNINGS: 455 for 5 dec (*M W Gattling 179, G A Gooch 117, C E B Rice 59 not out, C G Greenidge 52, SECOND INNINGS

C G GREENIDGE c Qadir	122
B C BROAD c Dujon b Kapil Dev	2
G A GOOCH b Harper	70
D J GOWER c Border b Imran Khan	40
R J HADLEE c Imran Khan b Walsh	36
R J SHASTRI not out	10
J E EMBURY c Haynes b Qadir	17
C E B RICE not out	4
Extras: 15, 10, 11, 1	27
Total: (6 wickets down, 55 overs)	318

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11 (2); 2-146 (3); 3-231 (4); 4-289 (5); 5-308 (7). BOWLING: Imran Khan 13-4-33-1; Kapil Dev 7-0-21-1; Walsh 12-3-54-1; Abdul Qadir 38-9-112-2; Harper 20-2-72-1.

REST OF WORLD XI

FIRST INNINGS 421 for 7 dec (S Gavaskar 188, Imran Khan 82).

SECOND INNINGS

S M GAVASKAR c Marshall	0
D L HAYNES not out	3
R A HARPER not out	9
Extras: 15, 10, 11, 1	1
Total: (1 wicket, 4.3 overs)	13

Edmonds' gamble puts career in the balance

By Alan Lee

Phil Edmonds' future in cricket will be decided by the Middlesex committee later this week, following his latest and most remarkable departure from convention. Edmonds confirmed last night that he will not accept a new contract with Middlesex for next season but has offered to continue playing, when available, as an amateur.

He has also said that he is only willing to be considered for one stage of England's three-part winter tour — the Test series against Pakistan in November and December.

By these stipulations, Edmonds is gambling with a cricket career which has become ever less of a priority to him as his city business interests expand. With an office in Baker Street and a new property and leisure company about to be launched, his time is restricted but he still needs the game as a vehicle for his name.

He cannot expect to be considered for England without playing some county cricket and he is so committed to London that he can hardly play anywhere but Lord's. So, if Middlesex, so often frustrated by his attitude, now decide he is being unreasonable, he will lose his power base and his controversial career will be over.

Middlesex, I understand, are far from certain to agree to Edmonds' eccentric demands. Tim Lamb, the secretary, says: "We are aware of Phil's wishes but until the matter has been fully discussed I can't say if it is acceptable to us. It is certainly an unusual request. The committee will have to talk it through and decide if we can accept the situation, which is really a throwback to the amateur days of years ago."

Edmonds said last night: "I am very keen to continue playing for England but my business interests mean I am

not available after Christmas. I can also no longer commit myself to full-time county cricket."

Edmonds, aged 36, quotes the precedent of Imran Khan, who continued at Sussex playing one-day cricket and selective championship matches. Even Sussex, however, rapidly tired of this arrangement. Middlesex, who have had a strained relationship with Edmonds for some time, may decide he is asking for too much.

Meanwhile, another Middlesex player has also limited his availability for England's winter engagements. Paul Downton, the wicketkeeper, says he cannot be considered for the trip to Australia and New Zealand in January.

Downton, who has already been named in the provisional World Cup squad of 25, has taken the decision because his wife, Alison, is expecting their first child in the New Year.

Essex look to return for Border

By Alan Lee

Essex are turning once more to Allan Border and his immense professional pride to help them forget a season of bewildering anonymity.

Border, the Australian captain presently leading the Rest of the World at Lord's, has reacted eagerly to a request from the ailing county champions to return for a second season with them next year.

He cannot confirm anything until he has discussed it with his wife and with the Australian Cricket Board, but Graham Gooch, the Essex captain, said last night: "We want Allan and he wants to come back so hopefully the details can now be sorted out without difficulty."

Hugh Page, the South African seam bowler contracted for two years to replace Border, has had a disastrous first season and enters hospital on September 2 for a knee operation. Even if he recovers fitness, however, Essex will still seek an overseas batsman.

Athey's 160 could not be better timed

By Ivo Teasdale

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, are 294 runs behind Gloucestershire.

It is hard to envisage that Bill Athey could play a better innings than his 160 yesterday. Certainly Nottinghamshire's bowlers would not believe it possible. The championship leaders, whose gathering of bonus points was checked on Saturday by rain, had Gloucestershire 37 for three before Athey took them apart.

This is another dubious pitch, one on which Hadlee might well have had a field day. In the cricketing jargon of one player, it would have "exploded" by now had the first two days run their course. Rain has been the batsman's ally.

It was an opportune time for Athey to play one of the biggest innings of his career: England's selectors choose their final 14 for the World Cup this week. This was

batting a class above anything else yesterday.

In all, Athey was in for just over four hours, striking 28 fours. Nottinghamshire's seamers, who did not make the most of movement and lift in the morning, found that they were up against a batsman in splendid form. This was Athey's third successive championship century.

Initially, he had found batting a struggle. However, Curran and Ibadulla, the son of Billy, who was making his championship debut, gave him the necessary support. Athey took 12 off an over from Saxelby and pulled and drove to great effect thereafter. His second 50 came off 43 balls, his third off 51 balls, and he and Ibadulla added 136 in 31 overs.

Nottinghamshire knew by then that they would have a job to make anything of this match. By the time Russell and Gravney had added 61

for the ninth wicket, they were much in need of the kind of uplift that Hadlee and Rice provide. Never mind, both will be back tomorrow.

GLoucestershire First Innings	
A W Steward c Birch b Saxelby	21
A J Wright c Robinson b Pick	2
A W Richards c Newell b Saxelby	1
C W J Athey c Scott b Bore	160
K M Curran c Scott b Bore	36
M W Allen c Newell b Bore	1
K B Saxelby c Bore b Hemmings	48
N B Russell c Pick b Bore	36
V S Green c Johnson b Bore	1
T A Gravney c Scott b Saxelby	30
G E Saxelby not out	1
Extras: 1, 1, 4, 2, 2, 5	15
Total: (10 wickets, 35.7 overs)	350

Score at 100 overs: 357-9.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2-37, 3-37, 4-123, 5-123, 6-228, 7-288, 8-288, 9-300.

BOWLING: Saxelby 21-6-66-3; Pick 17-2-84-2; Fraser-Darling 17-4-69-0; Hemmings 22-5-64-1; Bore 25-11-52-4.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE First Innings

M T Robinson not out	30
M Newell c Russell b Green	32
B Bore not out	1
Extras: 10, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	15
Total: (1 wicket, 20 overs)	66

D J R Marshall, D J Birch, D C Fraser-Darling, K C W Scott, S E Hemmings, R A Pick, K Saxelby and M K Bore to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8.

Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 3, Gloucestershire 4.

Umpires: D Lloyd and D O Osler.

More cricket, page 33

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Batchelor puts England into the semi-finals

From Sydney Friskin Moscow

England..... 3
Spain..... 0

England qualified for the semi-finals of the fifth European Hockey Championship here yesterday after their well-earned victory over Spain in Group A of the competition.

This was England's fourth successive win and they are playing The Netherlands tomorrow to determine who will finish at the top of the table. England would like to finish top to avoid playing West Germany who are at the top of the group.

England's victory yesterday was secured because of superior tactical play, taking command through superior wing play in which Batchelor, who scored two goals, played a superb game.

England went into attack from the beginning and in the sixth minute forced a short corner which was converted by Barber. It was a good goal slightly soured by a protest

from the Spaniards. It appeared that the New Zealand umpire, Bruce Nimmo, blew his whistle a little before the ball had crossed the line.

The second half was only two minutes old when England increased their lead with a goal by Batchelor.

Sherwani set up a chance for the third goal, picking up a stray ball on the left of the circle he hit it hard across to Batchelor who cut in sharply and scored.

Earlier in the day a goal by David Leiper, from a short corner 50 seconds before the end of play, enabled Scotland to draw 2-2 with Belgium. Belgium scored first through Eric Musch but Cowan equalized. The Belgians went ahead again when their captain, Robert Guassoff, converted a penalty stroke.

Results, page 33

Richardson moves on

By Ian Stafford

Arsenal yesterday signed Watford's midfield player, Kevin Richardson, for £225,000. After a disappointing start to the new season in which his team have collected only one point from their three games, George Graham, the Arsenal manager, moved quickly to beat Luton Town and Charlton Athletic in the race to capture the former Everton player.

Richardson, aged 24, who played 39 League games for Watford last season and won an FA Cup winner's medal for Everton against the Vicarage

Road club, is hoping for a midfield place in Saturday's match to play Portsmouth at Highbury.

Steve Wicks, of Chelsea, could be the next player to face a charge of bringing the game into disrepute over alleged comments criticizing Tottenham's Nigel Claessen after last Saturday's game at White Hart Lane. FA officials will study newspaper reports in which Wicks accuses the Belgian international of trying to get him sent off, before they decide whether the defender should be charged.

Drugs controversy in Italy

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Rome

Alessandro Andrei, Italy's most recent world record-holder, considers his chances of winning the world shot put title next Saturday have been diminished by the appearance of a national magazine article concerning drug-taking to improve performance.

There is considerable embarrassment among Italian officials at the article, which appeared as yesterday's cover story in *L'Espresso*. For Alessandro Donati, the national sprint coach, is the author of the indirect accusations.

Donati mentions no names, but makes reference to a similar article in *L'Espresso* last year, when Professor Romano Tordelli, the former national middle distance coach, did name alleged offenders, including Andrei.

Tordelli has since failed to furnish proof and that may be significant. Roberto Piga,

Andrei's coach, has taken the matter to court.

Andrei, who set a world record of 22.91 metres 10 days ago, asked yesterday: "Why are they always pointing the finger at me? In the last 12 years, I have trained harder than anyone in the world to reach where I am. I feel really despondent." The shot put is the first title to be decided in the world championships, which begin on Saturday.

But, prior to that, on Thursday and Friday the International Amateur Athletic Federation Congress is likely to reinforce anti-doping measures. Instead of a "life-ban" for offenders, reduced to 18 months on appeal, a system of two years for first offenders, then an enforced life ban will be instituted.

Opinion is that Donati has raised the spectre of doping to deflect criticism of poor Italian performances in the sprints. There may not even

be an Italian men's 4 x 100 metres relay team here. But the truly amazing revelation was Pietro Mennea's recent admission that he has taken a human growth hormone. Mennea, the 1980 Olympic 200 metres champion, and world record-holder, gave up the sport in 1984, complaining about the widespread use of drugs.

Meanwhile, the latest episode in the saga of which event Said Aouita will run came in the Moroccan newspaper, *Opinion*. Aouita, training in Casablanca, is quoted as having decided to run only the 5,000 metres.

"After Rome I will concentrate on the 1,500 metres, it attracts more media interest and more appearance money. But I want to finish in glory in the 5,000 metres. As Olympic champion, I could not let anybody else win the world title at that distance."

SPORT IN BRIEF

Devereux stays loyal

John Devereux, the Wales centre and one of the leading players during the summer's rugby union World Cup will stay at Bridgend when he has recovered from the foot injury sustained in a motor accident.

This ends speculation that Devereux, aged 21, would join either Swansea or accept a £100,000 offer to play for St Helens rugby league club.

New sponsor

Springfield Borough, the rugby league's newcomers in the second division, have signed a £34,000 sponsorship contract with Wigan Pier Garages.

Orr to Hibs

Neil Orr, West Ham United's midfield player, has agreed to return to Scotland to join Hibernian in a £100,000 deal and subject to a medical, will make his debut against Queen of the South in the Skol Cup third round tie tonight.

Fresh faces

Aif Bissett, the Scottish women's basketball coach, has dropped half the team for next month's European championships in Stuttgart with eight of the team of 10 aged 21 or younger.

Edberg's title

Stefan Edberg, of Sweden, won the men's singles title at the ATP championships in Cincinnati when he crushed Boris Becker 6-4, 6-3. It was the fourth time a Swede has won the title in five years.

END COLUMN

Raiders' newest abode is the pits

From Ivo Davis Los Angeles

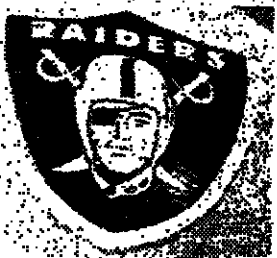
Although the Los Angeles Raiders American football team are still seeking their first pre-season victory, Al Davis, their maverick owner, recently scored a lucrative triumph when he deposited a non-refundable cheque for \$10 million (£6.25 million) into the team's bank account and announced that his helmeted warriors would be moving from the historic Los Angeles Coliseum — the site of the 1984 Olympics — to a sand-and-gravel pit in Irwindale.

The news did not exactly endear him to the millions who have followed the fluctuating fortunes of the Raiders since the team moved from Oakland to Southern California in 1982. It was bad enough that the Los Angeles Rams had abandoned the Coliseum to move to Anaheim Stadium — 25 miles south of the city — to play grid-iron. At least Anaheim was on the main Disneyland and the Angels baseball team call it home.

But Irwindale? Los Angeles County's population is 13 million. At the last census, 1,020 hardy souls call the smoggy, rock-quarrying capital of Southern California home. True, it is a mere 20 miles or so from downtown Los Angeles, but the Raiders moving lock, stock and Viking helmets to Irwindale is a bit like Tottenham or Arsenal abandoning north London for Basingstoke.

Nothing like this has happened in Britain yet. When the men controlling the purse-strings of football clubs have tried to relocate, community loyalty has so far prevented it — as in the case of Oxford United's threatened move and merger with Reading, or Luton Town's once-feared exodus to Milton Keynes. But business and sport in the United States are so inextricably linked that teams can switch location at the drop of a few million dollars — and supporter loyalty be damned.

Raider followers are outraged and the powers-that-be in Los Angeles have vowed to



throw legal and political obstructions to prevent Davis from getting his way.

But Davis is no slouch. Two years ago, he won a protracted legal battle to stay in Los Angeles, and now he insists that he will move his team to the gravel pit. Even the citizens of Irwindale would agree that their community is not the garden of California — sneeze on the freeway and you have missed it — but the city established to harness its natural gravel deposits is rich — very rich.

And Davis knows a profitable venture when he sees one — although the irate officials of the Coliseum are less charitable about his fiscal prowess.

The Coliseum's commissioner, Richard Riordan, is bellowing the move "pure and utter corruption by money."

But Davis has been declaring his displeasure with the gentlemen who run the Coliseum — his home for the past five years — for some time now. He claimed that the Coliseum reneged on a promise to build luxury box-seats for highrolling supporters and restore the playing area to bring the seats closer to the field.

Enter Irwindale. The tiny industrial village made Davis an offer he could not refuse. They gave him a \$10 million non-refundable deposit and promised to provide a \$115 million (£72 million) loan to build a 63,000-seat stadium in an empty gravel pit just minutes from a busy highway.

The new state-of-the-art stadium would be designed by the architect who built the Dallas Cowboys' arena, and would be owned and operated by Davis and Company. It would stand on 180 acres, and include ample parking space. It would also have portable seats to house an extra 15,000 spectators for big events like a Super Bowl.

Under the terms of the agreement, Irwindale will lose \$20 million — the \$10 million deposit and another \$10 million — if the whole package is not settled by November 3.

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